

PEOPLE
The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Maastricht,
New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1995

ESTABLISHED 1887
Subscription rates: U.S. \$200/yr, Canada \$250/yr, Europe \$300/yr, Japan \$350/yr, Mexico \$200/yr, Rest of World \$250/yr. Single copies \$5.00. Payment in U.S. dollars only. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Back issues available for purchase.



Mr. Clinton, speaking at an Export-Import Bank conference on Thursday.

World Outrage Over a 'Dangerous Folly' Clinton Urges Joint Action Now

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton called Thursday for quick and decisive collective action after the Bosnian Serb parliament defied the world and rejected the United Nations-backed plan to end the war in Bosnia. "America has made its position clear and is ready to do its part," Mr. Clinton said, pressing harder for military action. "But Europe must be willing to act with us. We must go forward together."
In a dawn vote that outraged international opinion and brought Western threats of tougher measures, the self-styled parliament ignored warnings of catastrophe from its leaders and by an overwhelming margin refused to support the plan.
"Their actions threaten to widen the conflict and foster instability in other parts of Europe in ways that could be exceedingly damaging," Mr. Clinton said. "and their savage and cynical ethnic cleansing offends the world's conscience and our standards of behavior."
But amid the signs that the peace process was in ruins, there was one positive sign: Serbia said it would cease sending aid but humanitarian supplies to the Bosnian Serbs because of their rejection of the plan.
"Reasons no longer exist for further assistance in money, fuel, raw materials," the Serbian government said in a statement carried by the Belgrade-based Tanjug press agency.
The Bosnian Serb rejection of the peace plan was couched in a decision to put the plan to a referendum of the Bosnia Serb people on May 15 and 16. Condemnation from world leaders was swift and outspoken.
Russia's foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, said the decision could result in "monstrous bloodshed" in the 13-month war.
The European Community mediator, Lord Owen, who drew up the peace plan with the United Nations envoy, Cyrus R. Vance, called the vote a "dangerous folly" that pushed the world closer to military intervention.
With new fighting reported to be raging around the besieged Muslim enclave of Zepa in eastern Bosnia and on several other fronts, Mr. Clinton is considering air strikes against the Bosnian Serbs and the lifting of an arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims.
But in Bonn, London and Paris, there is still no agreement on how to stop the killings. And Russia is far from ready to take part in military retaliation against its traditional ally, according to sources and official statements in Moscow.
"Any military action could drive the Serbs together again just at the moment when we have

got them on a really major division," Lord Owen said.
U.S. officials made it clear that no military action was imminent. A Pentagon official said that no decisions had been made regarding bombing or sending in peacekeeping troops.
"The likely units have been alerted, but we aren't anywhere near sending anything or anything else," he said.
Russia is far from ready to join military action against the Serbs. Christopher says rejection of the peace plan will bring military talks "into focus." The rebuff of the Vance-Owen plan puts Serbian unity in doubt.
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But, significantly, the secretary of state did not say the allies had been swayed by Mr. Clinton's projected course of action. He said the United States and its allies still must "try to devise some more effective action."
Mr. Clinton, looking grim, said in a speech in Washington that the parliament's decision threatened European stability and had set the Bosnian Serbs on a costly course.
Mr. Clinton's remarks offered a glimpse of the case he will have to make to the American people to win their backing for the commitment of U.S. military force — either in the form of peacekeeping troops or air power.
He set out a three-part rationale: that the Serbs' actions "violate the principle that internationally recognized borders must not be violated or altered by aggression from without," the basic rationale for American involvement in the Gulf War; that their behavior threatens instability elsewhere in Europe; and that the practice of "ethnic cleansing" — ridding areas of their Muslim population through killings or forcible displacement — offends the world's conscience.
The Danish foreign minister, Niels Helveg Petersen, one of three EC ministers who met

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Belgrade Says It Will Cut Supplies to Bosnia

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service
BELGRADE — The Serbian government, in a major reversal of policy with far-reaching implications, announced Thursday night that it was cutting off all supplies other than food and medicine to Bosnian Serbs following their refusal to endorse the United Nations peace plan for Bosnia.
"Reason no longer exists for further assistance in money, fuel and other materials," the government said in a statement.
The announcement came after President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia condemned as an "irresponsible decision" the Bosnian Serb

assembly's failure early Thursday to approve the UN peace plan for Bosnia and its decision instead to hold a referendum in Serb-held territories May 15 and 16 to decide its fate.
The assembly's decision was a stinging rebuke to Mr. Milosevic, who has overseen his authority so boldly challenged in his six years in power and is under international pressure to act decisively to bring an end to the Bosnian civil war.
The closing of the Serbian border to Bosnia amounts to the economic strangulation of the Bosnian Serbs' self-declared "republic" if it is enforced as announced. Without fuel and financial support, there is no way the 1.5 million

Serbs living on the 70 percent of Bosnia presently under their control could continue to go it alone for very long.
Less clear is whether the "other materials" mentioned in the statement includes the heavy weapons, arms and ammunition that have made it possible for Bosnian Serb forces to conquer so much land and carry out a policy of the mass expulsion, or "ethnic cleansing," of Muslim and Croatian populations.
The Bosnian Serbs reportedly already had vast stocks of arms and ammunition stockpiled in underground mountain depots, thanks to

Safe Areas in Bosnia
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council declared Thursday that Sarajevo and other besieged Muslim enclaves in Bosnia-Herzegovina should be regarded as UN-monitored safe areas.
It called for Bosnian Serb forces to pull back and allow full access of aid groups. It also referred to Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde and Bihać and Srebrenica.
See SUPPLIES, Page 5

U.S. Aides Assert China Is Breaching Missile Pact Trade Status May Be Threatened

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — United States intelligence agencies have accumulated compelling evidence in the last four months that China has shipped missile parts to Pakistan in violation of its pledge not to export such technology, government officials say.
The classified reports, which are being reviewed with the official U.S. intelligence community, say that the reports, which have been reviewed by the U.S. Congress, could lead to an American decision not to renew China's preferential trade status.
China's trade status, which comes up for renewal this year, has been repeatedly challenged by critics of Beijing's record on human rights and arms proliferation. President Bill Clinton is said to be ambivalent on the issue, with some in the administration contending that it is important to maintain good relations with China.
To maintain its trade benefits in the face of congressional criticism, Beijing promised the Bush administration in writing last year that it would honor an international treaty forbidding missile technology transfers. But the government officials said information obtained by intelligence agencies since the beginning of the year left little doubt that China was not living up to its assurance.
In particular, they said satellite photographs and other sources had provided the most solid indications to date that China has shipped components to Pakistan that have made it possible for technicians there to

What Allies Now Await Is a Firm American Lead

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
BONN — Despite their reluctance to agree with the United States about military steps to stop the killing in the Balkans, what the European allies would like to see from President Bill Clinton is firm leadership now that he has consulted with them.
He should stop asking them their opinion of what he plans to do and start telling them what he plans to go ahead with, preferably with their support, more than one European diplomat has said in recent conversations.
The NATO alliance needs strong leadership because, there is no European consensus on what to do to stop the mass killing of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, or on how to prevent Croats and Serbs from dividing the spoils between themselves.
All that the European allies could tell Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher during the past few days of consultations with them was that whatever the next step was, it was a fateful one that should be weighed cautiously.
He and the president knew that already. The next step is for Mr. Clinton to decide what he wants to do and ask the allies firmly to support

him. Most of them will, as they supported President George Bush during the war in the Gulf two years ago, because they see that even after the Cold War, the United States is vitally important to the security of Europe.
During the consultations this week, the Europeans raised strong objections to Mr. Clinton's plan to lift the arms embargo to allow the

Bosnian Serbs' Isolation Alters Military Options

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The scenarios for international military intervention in Bosnia have narrowed — and possibly improved — as a result of the Bosnian Serbs' rejection of the United Nations-backed peace plan, according to Western officials.
A painful truth, several of them said Thursday, is that the months of warfare in Bosnia, involving so much suffering, may have been necessary to finally make European governments rethink their hesitations about forceful action.
In addition, the victories of Serbian forces have changed Bosnia's leopard-spot ethnic map of Muslim, Serb and Croat communities and left a Muslim-run rump Bosnian state that may be easier to defend, according to U.S. and European government strategists.
One military option for the West would be establishing safe enclaves for Bosnians; that appeals to European governments because it involves limited force and lends into the humanitarian efforts that they have been pursuing. It also overlaps the large-scale peacekeep-

ing operation that NATO has been planning to implement the UN-backed peace plan — an approach to halting the hostilities that may have been aborted as a result of the hard-line stance of the self-styled Bosnian Serbian parliament.
In contrast, U.S. planning for forcibly stopping the Serbian conquest continues to focus primarily on stronger forms of intervention: air strikes and supplies of arms to enable Bosnian government forces to match the firepower inherited by the local Serbs from the regular army of the former Yugoslavia.
These options may start fitting together into simpler, cheaper initial action, Western planners said, now that Slobodan Milosevic, head of the Serbian government and architect of plans for a Greater Serbia, apparently feels compelled to distance himself from his allies fighting in neighboring Bosnia.
"It means that we are not going to bomb Serbia, but we were not going to take the battle there anyway at this stage," a U.S. official said. But the new political isolation of the Bosnian Serbs will provide a prime target for Western
See OPTIONS, Page 5

Kohl Aide From East Quits Amid Scandal

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service
BERLIN — The most prominent East German to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, Transportation Minister Gunter Krause, resigned Thursday after acknowledging that he had used public funds to move his family to a new house.
Mr. Krause is the eighth minister to leave Germany's 20-member cabinet in the last 13 months.
A wave of scandals, most of them involving high officials peddling influence or abusing power for strikingly small amounts of money, has severely damaged public trust in both Mr. Kohl's government and its opposition.
Byron Engholm, leader of the opposition Social Democrats, who had been expected to be Mr. Kohl's opponent in national elections next

year, quit politics Monday after acknowledging that he had lied about his knowledge of a 1987 dirty-tricks campaign against him.
Mr. Krause, who represented East Germany in 1990 reunification talks with West Germany, was the most prominent of the three East Germans in the Kohl cabinet. He will be replaced by a West German, Research Minister Matthias Wissmann, who in turn will be succeeded by Paul Kreuger, a virtually unknown member of parliament from Eastern Germany.
Mr. Kohl, who had stuck by Mr. Krause through several scandals, summoned the minister to his office on Thursday morning and asked for his resignation, government officials said.
Mr. Krause's tenure was riddled with reports about his questionable ethics. He was accused



FAREWELL — Hema Premadasa, widow of the slain Sri Lankan president, at the coffin before his cremation Thursday. Page 2.

Among Afrikaners, a Fear That Binds They Unite to Demand a Homeland and Resist Black Rule

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — Under the leadership of four retired generals, almost all of South Africa's white separatist political parties, labor unions, farm organizations and paramilitary groups have coalesced for a last-ditch resistance to black rule.
Leaders of the group, which unveils itself Friday as the Afrikaner People's Front, demand that an Afrikaner homeland be carved from the northeastern province of Transvaal as an independent refuge for South Africans who share their language and conservative values.
Major General Tienie Groenewald, a former chief of military intelligence and rightist organizer, said the alliance would pursue its goals peacefully at first by demanding concessions at talks where the government is negotiating a new political order with opposition parties. But if that fails, he predicts a campaign that could escalate from civil disobedience to crippling strikes to secession and armed resistance.
Past attempts to unite and mobilize the fractious white nationalists in South Africa have generally foundered over ideological differences, personality clashes and what some Afrikaners describe as the ornery individualism of their culture.
Moreover, while many Afrikaners are devoted to the dream of an

independent Afrikaner homeland, it is not clear whether many Afrikaners would be willing to move there, let alone fight for it.
But in interviews this week, a number of Afrikaners insisted that because of growing violence against whites and fears of an impending takeover by the African National Congress, this time will be different.
What sets this effort apart, they said, is the new prominence of the retired generals, especially General Constand Viljoen, the chief of the South African Defense Force from 1980 to 1985, who is revered by many whites for his swashbuckling leadership of front-line troops against Cuban soldiers in Angola.
General Viljoen, who had previously resisted efforts to enlist him in rightist politics, said in a telephone interview Wednesday from his farm in the northeastern Transvaal that he had decided to join the front because it was clear that President Frederik W. de Klerk was on the verge of handing over South Africa to people whom the general regards as Marxists.
"I feel personally the climate for violence, the climate for revolution, is running so high at the moment I don't think one can even talk about negotiations, let alone elections," he said.
General Viljoen, however, declined to endorse General Groenewald's threats of armed resistance or secession, saying
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Bonn Asks Curb of Neo-Nazi Rights

BONN (Reuters) — Interior Minister Rudolf Sauters said Thursday the government would ask the highest court to strip two neo-Nazi leaders of their civil rights, saying the move was a rare step to halt the fomenting of violence against foreigners, Jews and democracy.
He identified them as Heinz Reiser, of the Western state of Hesse, a "vocal anti-Semite who also called for foreigners to be hunted," and Thomas Dienel, who has stood trial in the East on charges that include advocating the murder of foreigners. The court will be asked to bar them from speaking publicly on politics, circulating their opinions in the media and joining or founding political organizations.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	7.20	Down	0.12%
3,441.80		101.08	

The Dollar		
New York	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.5735	1.5735
£	1.581	1.586
¥	110.07	110.35
FF	5.305	5.324

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Change Is an 'Absolute Priority,' Italian Leader Vows

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Italy took a further halting step toward breaking with a discredited past on Thursday, when Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi went before Parliament to pledge his fledgling administration to rapid political change as an "absolute priority."

Within hours of his promise, however, one of the parties backing him, the Socialists, threatened to rebel if he did not meet conditions apparently designed to delay elections and thus keep Socialist legislators in their jobs at least until the end of the year.

After the former Communists' walkout last week, the demands presented Mr. Ciampi with one more example of the fractiousness his government confronts in seeking to persuade Parliament to redeem the pledges of change.

The new administration, moreover, has yet to survive a parliamentary confidence vote. The first is expected Friday night.

Major opposition groups — notably former Communists and the insurgent Northern League — said they would abstain from the confidence vote, meaning that Mr. Ciampi may be able to brush aside the threatened Socialist revolt to secure enough parliamentary support to continue in office.

In Parliament on Thursday, Mr. Ciampi, 72, the former head of the Bank of Italy, pledged himself to rapid change, saying that "the government wants the new electoral system in place before the summer recess" in August. This means that early elections could be held in the autumn.

But the Socialists — deeply disgraced in the bribery and corruption scandal — said they would support Mr. Ciampi only if he stayed in office to approve a 1994 budget, a task that could lawfully be delayed until December.

They also insisted that the new Italian leader refrain from using parliamentary confidence votes to enact

changes and that he broaden his program beyond revising the electoral system.

All three demands reflect the sense that the Socialist Party, whose share of the vote fell from 14 percent in national elections last year to 5 percent in more recent local ballots, is stalling for time before facing the electorate.

Specifically, the new prime minister — the first nonpolitician ever to hold the job — told Parliament that his government would seek to change the electoral system for both the upper and lower houses of Parliament, ending the time-honored proportional representation, which has permitted the flourishing of myriad small parties and the creation of endless coalitions that acted as a cover for corruption.

Over the past 15 months, at least 1,500 political officeholders and business people have been investigated or arrested in connection with massive bribes systematically paid to politicians and their parties in return for public works contracts.

In response, Italians voted overwhelmingly on April 18 and 19 in favor of the introduction of a majority voting system in three-quarters of the Senate. Mr. Ciampi said he would seek similar changes for the lower house.

"It is inconceivable that the two chambers be elected with diametrically opposing systems," he said.

A majority system, in theory at least, would reduce the influence of political parties, since their bosses would no longer be able to choose winners from electoral lists.

Moreover, it could damage smaller parties, which owe their parliamentary presence to their percentage share of the national vote, not to the performance of candidates in individual constituencies.

Mr. Ciampi said he would promote austerity measures to prevent government spending from further outstripping its revenues, to secure access to European Community loans and to revive some confidence in the lira.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gunmen Attack Israeli Police Official

JERUSALEM (AP) — Two gunmen wounded a senior Israeli police officer before dawn Thursday, and news reports said that the suspected attacker had been carried out by Arabs.

It was the first such shooting inside Israel since March 31, when the government barred Palestinian residents of the occupied territories from entering the Jewish state in a reaction to the killings of 15 Israelis in a month.

An investigation was under way to determine whether the motive in the attack was criminal or nationalist, a police spokesman said. The victim, a 40-year-old police officer, was shot about 40 kilometers (25 miles) west of Jerusalem. Israeli radio said the two assailants approached the officer's parked car and were heard speaking in Arabic before he was shot five times in the chest.

Ex-Spy Can Move Freely in Germany

DUSSELDORF (Reuters) — A court on Thursday removed strict limits on the freedom of movement of Markus Wolf, the former East German spy master who is on trial for Cold War espionage against Bonn.

The court freed Mr. Wolf from conditions that barred him from leaving his home district in central Berlin without permission. The restrictions were imposed after his return to Germany from Soviet exile in September 1991.

Mr. Wolf is now free to travel in Germany and no longer needs a report to the police twice a week, except during a summer break in the trial from late July to late August. Trips abroad must be approved by the Düsseldorf regional high court, where Mr. Wolf is on trial for treason and bribery for planting agents in West Germany's political, military and industrial establishments.

Mystery Disease Hits 10,000 Cubans

HAVANA (AP) — A mystery disease that usually begins with a partial loss of eyesight has struck more than 10,000 Cubans in recent months, baffling the country's medical establishment and causing alarm among many Cubans.

The ailment also can cause a sharp pain in the head, arms and legs, and can reduce a victim's ability to move.

Doctors say Cubans most prone to the disease drink and smoke too much, but there has been speculation that the problem may rest with possible dietary deficiencies resulting from the country's acute economic crisis.

Human-Rights Abuses Cited in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — International human-rights monitors in Haiti say that they have found "numerous and grave" rights violations and that the military is interfering with efforts to monitor and halt abuses.

Officials of the joint United Nations-Organization of American States civilian mission to Haiti said they had observed serious rights violations including "arbitrary detentions, systematic beatings, and torture inflicted by members of the security forces and those associated with them."

The statement said journalists had been detained and threatened and that others had been detained for writing slogans about the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The team has been in Haiti for several months to try to protect human rights and help pave the way for an eventual restoration of democracy. Haiti has been ruled by a de facto military-backed government since the September 1991 coup.

Slain Sri Lanka Leader Is Cremated

COLOMBO (Reuters) — The Sri Lankan president, Ramesinghe Premadasa, killed Saturday by a suicide bomber, was cremated at Colombo's Independence Square on Thursday night before foreign dignitaries and thousands of mourners.

Mr. Premadasa and 23 others were killed by a suspected Tamil rebel suicide bomber at a May Day rally in central Colombo. The police have blamed the deaths on the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who are fighting for a separate state in the north and the east, but the rebels have denied any links with the killing.

New Yeltsin Snub Has Japan Fuming

Islands Dispute Scuttles Visit

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese officials reacted with barely veiled anger and exasperation on Thursday to the news that President Boris N. Yeltsin had abruptly canceled a visit to Tokyo for the second time in eight months.

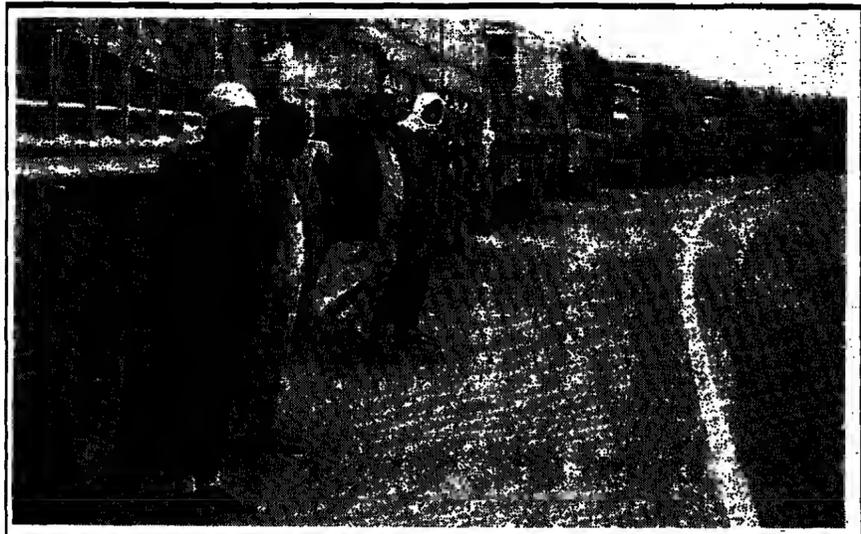
As was the case with Mr. Yeltsin's last cancellation, Japanese officials first heard about it over television rather than through diplomatic channels. And although both countries tried to lay the blame on scheduling problems, officials here made it clear that the trip had been scuttled largely after it became clear that no progress would be made toward resolving the dispute over the fate of the four Kuril Islands.

Mr. Yeltsin's cancellation of his trip here last September is still a subject of bitterness among senior Japanese government officials, many of whom describe it as a snub. But they deny that they pressed Mr. Yeltsin too hard on the islands issue, at a time when Russian conservatives were seizing on the issue as part of their effort to discredit Mr. Yeltsin.

"The second trip fell apart for essentially the same reason the first did," a senior Japanese diplomat said Thursday. "They were not prepared to talk about the islands at all, and we could not completely shelve the issue."

At a conference on Russian aid held here last month, Japan committed \$1.8 billion in aid and trade insurance to Russia, as officials here tied themselves in knots trying to describe a new policy toward Russia that loosened the linkage between aid and the return of the islands. At the time, Mr. Yeltsin suggested in Moscow that he would like to reschedule his trip for May, and Russia's foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, conveyed that to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in a meeting here.

Last week, Russia's deputy foreign minister, Georgi Kuznetsov, flew to Tokyo to work out the details. But in his talks with his



BACKED UP — Iraqi truck drivers waiting to enter Iraq at Ruweishid on the Jordanian border Thursday. Iraq has closed its frontiers until Sunday in an attempt to curb currency smuggling that has contributed to the loss of value of the dinar in recent weeks.

Yeltsin, on TV, Denounces Adversaries

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin went on national television Thursday to claim victory in the April 25 referendum and to condemn the "irreconcilable opposition" for the clash with the police on May Day.

But beyond vague promises of "the most decisive measures," Mr. Yeltsin announced no new actions or staff reshuffles.

The president's taped 20-minute address was delivered in a stern and decisive tone. But the absence of concrete measures 11 days after the referendum — and the delay of five days in reacting to the May Day clashes — contributed to a growing frustration among Mr. Yeltsin's supporters, who had hoped to see a spurt of activity after the referendum.

Instead, Mr. Yeltsin spent much of his speech attacking hostile legislators and Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, who had led the

campaign against the president before the referendum.

The referendum, Mr. Yeltsin said, was "a major political defeat for the legislative organs of Russia," he said, adding: "The neo-Bolsheviks are ready to make the people its victim, to send people into the abyss of violence and arbitrariness, only to seize power. This will not be."

The radical opposition, an alliance of hard-core Communists and nationalists, has threatened more demonstrations Sunday, a national holiday marking victory over Nazi Germany in World War II.

Mr. Yeltsin's accusation that the opposition acted with the support of the Supreme Soviet, the sitting parliament, coincided with debates in that assembly in which a majority of deputies blamed the Moscow city government and the police for the clash, while the minister of the interior and Moscow authorities argued that it had been provoked by a band of extremists.

Mr. Yeltsin's main theme was his assessment of the referendum. The vote, he said, "confirmed that Russians really want radical changes in Russia."

The five-point program he outlined, however, was largely a reaffirmation of pledges he has made. He pledged to accelerate the introduction of a new constitution, whose draft was published last Friday. He said there were proposals to convene a "constitutional assembly" soon with representatives of all members of the Russian Federation.

Telltale Gene Opens Window on Most-Fatal Cancers

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In findings that are expected to alter the direction of cancer research, scientists have discovered and can now pinpoint the location of a gene that causes several major cancers. The scientists have also learned of a new way that aberrant genes cause the disease.

The gene, carried by one in 200 people, leads to colon cancer and a variety of other cancers, including uterine and ovarian. Although the gene has not yet been isolated, the discovery is expected to lead in a few years to the development of a test to show whether a person carries the gene.

About 65 percent of those who carry the gene will develop colon cancer, said a co-author of the new report, Dr. Albert de la Chapelle of the University of Helsinki. In a telephone interview, he added that these people constitute at least 13 percent of all colon cancer patients.

Ninety to 100 percent of those who carry the gene will get some form of cancer, Dr. de la Chapelle said. Those who do not develop colon cancer will probably develop cancers of the uterus, ovary, stomach, small intestine, gall bladder, urethra, pancreas or kidney.

People who know they have the gene can have regular tests to detect cancer at an early stage, when in most cases it is more likely to be cured.

All previously discovered cancer genes act by removing normal brakes on cell division, thus allowing cells to proliferate wildly. The newly discovered gene, in contrast, allows hundreds of thousands of mutations to accumulate in other genes.

The gene was found to lie in a small area of chromosome 2, one of the 23 pairs of chromosomes that contain the hereditary information in humans.

As for the other finding, the scientists said that the discovery of a new way for a gene to cause cancer would alter the direction of cancer research.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Rail Ticket in Japan? Ask the Machine

TOKYO (AP) — Starting next year, travelers on one of Japan's main railroads will be able to state their destination to voice-recognizing ticket machines and receive instructions in English or Japanese.

East Japan Railway Co. said the device would help foreigners and older people who have trouble figuring out how much it costs to get where they're going. Users pick up a telephone-like receiver attached to the machine and speak the name of their station.

The machine is able to recognize the station's name about 95 percent of the time, said spokeswoman Sumiko Kubo, though occasionally it has to offer the user three choices if the voice recognizer isn't certain of what was said.

Dragon Airlines of Hong Kong said Thursday that it had decided to postpone the start of its planned twice-weekly air service between Hong Kong and Phnom Penh because of the unrest in Cambodia. (AP)

Egypt's earnings from tourism fell more than 50 percent in the first four months of this year because of Muslim militants' attacks on foreigners, Tourism Minister Foad Sultan said. Tourism earned Egypt about \$3 billion last year. (Reuters)

ARMS: Breach of Missile Pact?

(Continued from page 1)

new information about China's missile transfers with members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence next week at a closed hearing scheduled in preparation for congressional debate about Beijing's trade status.

The government officials who described the evidence in advance of that presentation insisted on anonymity, describing the findings as sensitive for political and for security reasons. But they said indications that China had violated the treaty had grown both more numerous and persuasive since last December, when reports first surfaced that the Chinese M-11 missiles, or at least missile parts, had been spotted in Pakistan.

That evidence caused the Bush administration to postpone a decision on whether to sell an advanced supercomputer to China, a step that remains under review.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Alexander (Ray) Schaffer — who co-founded the New York branch of La Vieille Russie — will be buried at the Temple Emanuel-EL, at 11:00 a.m. in New York.

Mrs. Schaffer, born 1911 here, opened the New York branch of the famed art, jewelry and antique store in 1941. A La Vieille Russie has grown to be considered the primary source of authentic Russian antiques and Fabergé objects in the world today.

The family firm was founded in Kiev in 1851 and subsequently relocated to Paris after the Russian Revolution, and ultimately, to New York City in 1941.

Mrs. Schaffer — a well known figure in the art and antique world — solely directed the shop during her husband's frequent trips to the Soviet Union. She is credited with helping create and hone many of the world's finest collections. These include the Lillian Thomas Pratt collection (now in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts); the collection of Marjorie Meriwether Post at Hillwood in Washington, D.C.; the India Early Winchell collection now at the Cleveland Museum; the Linsky collection now at the Metropolitan Museum, as well as the Lehman collection.

She and her late husband indocrinated their two sons — Paul and Peter — into the business and they now carry on the family tradition here. A grandson, Mark, has recently become associated with the shop, which anchors the corner at 5th Avenue and 59th Street and is a notable New York landmark itself.

WHITES: A Last-Ditch Resistance in South Africa

(Continued from page 1)

front has not yet agreed on tactics. "We have not even discussed that," he said. And where General Groenewald predicted that the South African Army would refuse to serve an African National Congress government, General Viljoen said he was convinced that the army would remain loyal.

"They'll make the best of it," he said. "I don't think we can speak of any uprising."

Afrikaners, who number 2.9 million among South Africa's white minority of 5 million, tend to dominate the army and the police. Even Mr. de Klerk acknowledges that the security forces contain rogue officers bent on sabotaging the transition to democracy, but the troops are generally regarded as obedient to civilian control.

The public stance of the retired generals has sent an excited thrill through a political fraternity that had been badly demoralized by the death last month of Andries P. Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party, and by charges of a rightist conspiracy behind the assassination of Chris Hani, the pop-

ular black Communist leader.

The new alliance is the first to win enthusiastic support from white labor unions, which worry that affirmative action programs could endanger their jobs.

The white unions are small, conservative and docile, but union leaders said they should not be taken lightly. They have the ability to shut down airports, railroads and the electrical power grid.

"There's a definite change of mood among the white workers," said Greyling Bezuidenhout, assistant manager of the Transnet Union, which represents 6,000 white railroad and airport personnel. "They've had enough."

In addition to General Viljoen and General Groenewald, the officers taking part in the front are Lieutenant General Koos Bisschoff, a former chief of operations of the South African Defense Force, and Lieutenant General Cobus Visser, a former head of investigations for the police.

Participants in the front range from the Conservative Party, the main parliamentary opposition to Mr. de Klerk's National Party, to the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement, and include virtually every significant rightist group.

In its demand for an Afrikaner homeland, the new group has found common political ground with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and several black homeland leaders who are fighting to retain a measure of power in the new order.

ETHICS: Kohl Aide Quits

(Continued from page 1)

government and the Christian Democratic Union." Mr. Kohl's party.

"Our party system is in danger," said Werner Hoyer, a parliamentary leader in the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's governing coalition.

Mr. Hoyer and other political observers believe that Germans disenchanted over scandals and stalemates in Bonn will stay away from the polls in doves next year, making novices a crucial political force in a country accustomed to nearly full electoral participation.

A smaller number of voters are expected to express their disaffection by delivering protest votes for parties on the far right.

The next senior German official to fall in scandal is likely to be the premier of Bavaria, Max Streibl, whose Christian Social Union party this week began distancing itself from him because of an allegation that Mr. Streibl, a close ally of Mr. Kohl, accepted free South African vacations from a major campaign contributor.

But Mr. Krause's departure focused attention on the failure of East Germans to secure power and respect in Bonn.

Western antipathy toward, and impatience with, Germany's newest citizens is evident not only in politics, but throughout society.

Maria Tolstoy, Russian Scholar, Dies

By Bruce Lambert
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Maria Tolstoy, 85, a professor of Russian language and a granddaughter of the novelist Leo Tolstoy, died Monday at home in New York after a brief illness.

Miss Tolstoy fled her native Russia after the Bolshevik revolution, resettled in Czechoslovakia, then left there in 1939 to escape the Nazis and World War II.

Arriving by ship in America in 1940, she said, "I believe, with my grandfather, that every person, every country, has a right to freedom." She helped Soviet and German émigrés publish political material, worked on foreign broadcasts of Radio Liberty and assisted the U.S. Army.

Miss Tolstoy, whose mother was Irish, was fluent in English and in Russian. Her parents met when her father visited Ireland to buy racehorses.

She taught Russian at Cornell, Columbia and Indiana universities, at Hunter College. She retired from Hunter in 1980 but continued tutoring students the rest of her life.

She was active in American politics as a Republican but also supported Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, a Democrat, and was state co-chairwoman of Republicans for Cuomo.

She was also known for her published Russian poetry on the solitude of the émigré. With the recent fall of Communism and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, she expressed interest in a return visit to her native country, but she was too frail to make the trip.

Dr. Michael Edward Stanley, 49, a Columbia University neuroscientist known nationally for his research on the biochemistry of suicide, Monday at his home in Short Hills, New Jersey, died of a heart attack.

Ray Schaffer, 82, who owned A la Vieille Russie, one of the world's leading sellers of Russian art, jewelry and antiques, died Tuesday at her home in New York after a lengthy illness.

Julius N. Cahn, 70, a publishing executive and former top aide to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, died Wednesday in Washington of cancer.

William J. Dorrville, 85, founder, editor and publisher of The San Juan (Puerto Rico) Star, who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1961 for distinguished editorial writing, died Wednesday in Concord, New Hampshire, of cancer.

Ann Todd, 84, a British star of stage and screen in the 1930s and 1940s who gained fame as a pianist in the 1945 film "The Seventh Veil," in London.

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BRIEFS

STATESIDE / WHAT? A NEED TO CHANGE ALREADY?

A Staff-Level White House View: Clinton Is Part of Coordination Problem

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton confessed that the White House needed "lighter coordination" because it had lost clarity of purpose, he said he planned to fix things by reorganizing his staff. It may take more than a year.

The president is part of the problem, many senior staff members believe, because of his naive ebullience, the type of experience he brought to the job and the kinds of people he chose. He needs to learn to discipline himself, associates say, as well as strengthening the structure built to serve him.

"A wise man told me when we started that the governors of small states tended to think Washington was an overgrown state capital," said a Clinton confidant. "He told me the president would find the lessons he learned in the Rock of real but quite limited use here, and he was absolutely right."

"You can't do it all at once. The media are in the order. The Republicans are stronger. The

reocracy is bigger and tougher. We have to change."

Mr. Clinton populated his White House staff and the domestic departments and agencies largely with men and women of limited Washington experience. Observing this, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale urged Mr. Clinton to take on at least one or two ranking staff members with White House experience, but his advice was not heeded. So learning the ropes has taken more time than it might have.

By contrast, the president, conscious of his own lack of experience in the area, chose experienced hands for the major foreign-policy and national-security roles, and many in Washington think he has done a better job in foreign affairs than on most domestic matters, contrary to the general expectation.

The linchpin of most White House operations since Dwight D. Eisenhower's has been

the chief of staff. Often, like Donald T. Regan and John H. Sununu in the Reagan and Bush administrations respectively, they have been sacrificed at moments of stress.

By all accounts, the role of Mr. Clinton's chief of staff, Thomas F. McLarty 3d, is less all-embracing than those of his most recent predecessors, and the president did not directly blame him for his troubles. Indeed, he got him some help on Thursday in the form of Roy Neel, a 47-year-old Washington veteran, for many years an aide to Vice President Al Gore. He will join Mark Gearan as a second deputy to Mr. McLarty.

White House officials sprang to the defense of Mr. McLarty and Mr. Gearan, describing them as overworked but highly competent. Still, a staff shake-up is hardly a vote of confidence.

In an effort to focus the president's message more sharply, George Stephanopoulos, the White House communications director, has been asked to step back from involvement in daily briefings and give more attention to over-

all media and political strategy. But it is not clear how this would work or, indeed, whether Mr. Stephanopoulos will agree to any change.

The cascade of policy proposals in recent weeks, which the president's strategists fear might make it harder to push through his economic program and health-care plan in the form he wishes, results partly from inexperience, several top officials concede.

In addition, Mr. Clinton has found it hard to concentrate on domestic objectives when foreign crises like those in Russia and Bosnia keep crowding in on the Oval Office.

But the problems also result from what another old friend terms Mr. Clinton's "impetuosity to get things done and his utter absorption in — no, his love affair with — all the details and the subtleties of domestic policy."

Mr. Clinton is proposing major new programs at a rate approaching that of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson at the beginning of their presidencies. But he has smaller majorities in Capitol Hill and more tenuous support in the country than they did, and they

Recent polls show that more voters now see Mr. Clinton as an apostle of government spending than as a foe of big government, and some show a plurality arguing that the nation is on the wrong track.

Also worrying is the seeming ability of Mr. Perot to hold on indefinitely to most of the support he attracted last year — almost one voter in five, a group that the president badly needs if he is to assure his re-election in 1996.

Some of this was no doubt inevitable, and there are signs that hard lessons are being well learned.

Never again, senior officials say, will they make the mistake of describing the Republicans as "irrelevant," as some of them did when the Senate was debating the president's economic stimulus package. The slur, like the careless remark of rival players stirring up a football team, played a significant role in promoting enough Republican unity to enable them to sustain a filibuster and hand Mr. Clinton a major defeat.

NEWS ANALYSIS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Another Delay Likely on Health Care Reform

WASHINGTON — The White House may delay submitting its health care reform proposal to Congress until mid-June, as congressional leaders and President Bill Clinton's budget director have urged, officials said Thursday.

That would allow legislators time to vote on Mr. Clinton's deficit-reduction bill, including hundreds of billions of dollars in tax increases and spending cuts, without having to worry about the health package.

Hillary Rodham Clinton said that the task force on health care reform that she leads would still complete its work by the end of May, delivering recommendations to Mr. Clinton. But she indicated that Mr. Clinton then would take time to work on the recommendations, with the aim of maximizing support for the plan, before going public with it.

Mr. Clinton campaigned on a promise to send Congress legislation on health care in his first 100 days in office, which passed on April 30. Then a target date of May 3 was set, but that was pushed back until late May.

Opponents of Energy Tax Crank Up the Heat

WASHINGTON — Manufacturers' and farmers' organizations have declared war on President Clinton's proposed energy tax, while at the same time opponents in the Congress say it will hurt industry and agriculture.

As the House Ways and Means Committee took up the energy tax, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Farm Bureau announced that they had formed a coalition of more than 900 companies and associations that would fight to kill the tax. The coalition asserted that it would make American industry less able to compete in the world market and would seriously harm rural America.

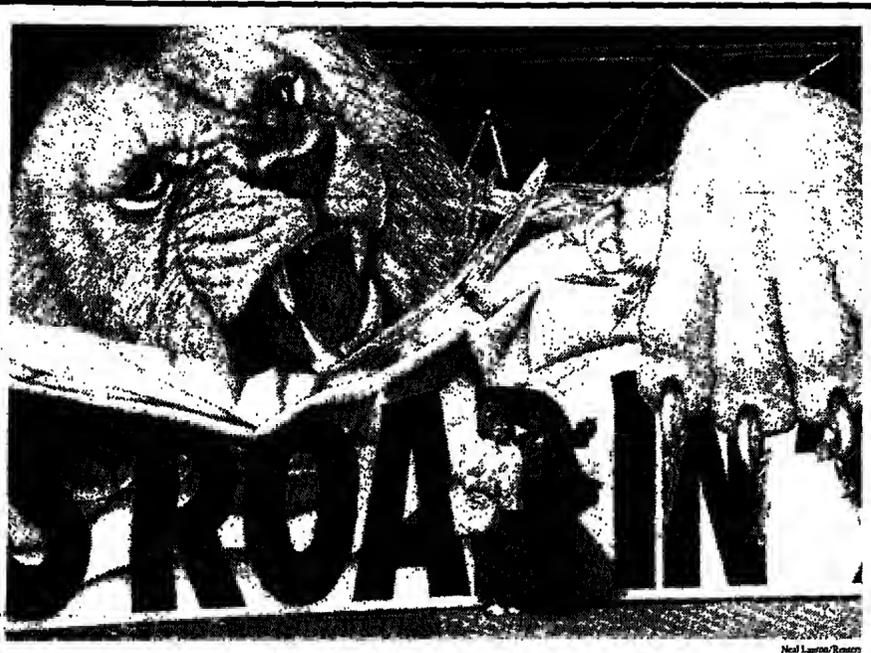
"Everyone loses under this proposed BTU tax because it directly hurts the American economy at so many important points," said Jerry Jasnowski, president of the manufacturers' group. "This particular tax is a jobs killer."

The coalition's concerns were also voiced by members of the ways and means panel, the House's chief tax-writing committee, as Republicans said the energy tax would weaken American industry and farm-state Democrats voiced business worries.

The proposed tax is based on the heat content of fuels as measured in BTUs, or British Thermal Units. It would be levied on coal, gasoline, natural gas and other fuels of energy-intensive industries, to raise more than \$20 billion a year.

Quote/Unquote

Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma and an advocate of campaign-finance legislation that would curb the soaring costs of running for office and the dominance of special interests in campaigns: "Perot is the proverbial 600-pound gorilla on this. It's the only thing that he really has going for him. I'm confident if he do a good job on this, Ross Perot is history." (NYT)



THE MOUTH THAT ROARED — Two Las Vegas visitors in front of a billboard promoting a resort scheduled to open next year.

Away From Politics

- A postal worker, upset that a woman had been given a job he had applied for, shot three people, killing one, at a post office garage in suburban Detroit on Thursday, the police said. The gunman, identified as Larry Jason, 45, walked into the garage and opened fire with two guns, the police said.
- The space shuttle Columbia, carrying two German and five American astronauts, landed at Edwards Air Force Base in California after 10 days in space on a science mission chartered by Germany. Columbia had been diverted from landing in Florida by rain.
- Inmates who took over an exercise yard at South Dakota's maximum-security prison in Sioux Falls and set the auto body shop on fire began voluntarily to return to their cells, officials said. The rebellion, which began with a fight between a guard and a prisoner, involved about 200 inmates.
- A nightclub manager in San Diego apologized to those offended when dancers he sent out on two yachts took their clothes off to welcome sailors returning home from a six-month deployment. Gregory Zindler, manager of a strip club, said he had not known sailors' families were aboard.
- Of the 20,000 patients treated by AIDS-infected health care providers, only 11 who tested positive for the disease had no activities that put them at risk. Three of the 11 were shown by gene sequencing not to have acquired AIDS from the provider, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said.

Reformer's Victory Will Give Public a Peek at Senate Perks

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has succumbed to ethical bombardment by a Minnesota Democrat and voted to bare one of its most tightly held secrets: the size and worth of the gifts, free meals and other perks that are showered on its members by lobbyists.

If the action survives a series of votes that lie ahead, as appears likely, lobbyists will be required next year to publicly report any benefits exceeding \$20 — in cash, valuables, trips or anything else — that they give to senators or members of their staffs. Smaller gifts to a senator would still be disclosed if their total value exceeded \$50 from any source in one year.

The action guts the Senate's current gift rule, an ingeniously crafted clause that appears to force lawmakers to disclose the gifts on their own, but in fact allows them to keep secret any and all perquisites that they legally accept.

It was a startling and complete victory for the amendment's sponsor, Paul Wellstone, a first-term senator who said he had been greeted with fierce resistance from his Democratic colleagues.

Mr. Wellstone, by all accounts the Senate's most liberal member, campaigned as a reformer when he was elected in 1990.

"I feel like it's a real good contribution," he said. "I feel great."

The public affairs group Common Cause, which lobbied vigorously for the gift-disclosure rule, hailed Mr. Wellstone's victory. "The rule needed to be tightened, to put it mildly," said Ann McBride, the group's senior vice president.

The measure would apply to the vast majority of paid lobbyists, exempting only those who receive less than \$2,000 a year to lobby and those who lobby only rarely, like on annual "week in Washington" trips to the capital.

Lawmakers debated Mr. Well-

stone's proposal only briefly and no one voted against it, largely because the measure was adopted pell-mell, without any tallying of the yeas and nays, on a mostly vacant Senate floor.

The swiftness and silence belied the depth of the opposition from lawmakers, who appear to have decided that open opposition would be politically unwise. None says that he or she simply likes the perquisites of high office. But many have openly fretted that disclosing those perks would give election-year fodder to political opponents and reduce birthdays and other gift-giving occasions to cramped encounters with lawyers and accountants.

The rule adopted Wednesday is an amendment to a broader bill regulating lobbyists that is sponsored by Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, a longtime advocate of tighter ethical guidelines for Congress. Mr. Levin's bill has no serious opposition, and a mostly identical bill in the House is also said to enjoy strong support.

Together, the bill and the gift-disclosure amendment would sharply increase both the number of lobbyists who would be required to report on their activities and the range of activities to be disclosed.

Estimates of the number of professional lobbyists range from 8,000 to 12,000. Mr. Levin's bill would require them to file reports twice each year disclosing the names of clients, the policies or laws that were lobbied and the total amount of money spent on each effort. Those who evaded the reporting law could be fined up to \$100,000.

Until Wednesday, Mr. Levin's bill had sidestepped the question of whether lobbyists should disclose their gifts to lawmakers and their staffs, reasoning that the Senate should regulate the gift-giving directly, rather than requiring lobbyists to report on it.

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey, moved in that direction Tuesday, proposing legislation that would ban such gifts outright. But Mr. Wellstone argued Wednesday that his measure did not preclude enacting a ban later, and that the Senate needed to take a stand now on what he said was the "systemic corruption" of Congress by financial favors.

In fact, gifts of travel and contributions to charity, often made in payment for a senator's speech to a trade group or corporate meeting, must already be disclosed by the lawmakers themselves. But many other gifts have been kept secret for decades, even as waves of reforms forced other perquisites to the surface.

On its face, the current gift rule, adopted in 1946, appears to require a senator to report all financial benefits totaling more than \$250 received from anyone in a single year. But the Senate already prohibits members from accepting more than \$250 in gifts from any

A Payroll Premium Weighed for Health Levy of Up to 7% Considered

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Clinton administration officials say that they are seriously considering asking employers to pay a percentage of their payrolls in premiums to help finance health care for all Americans. To raise more money, employees would have to pay a portion of their earnings.

Employers would pay the premium to a regional health insurance purchasing group, which would buy coverage for hundreds of thousands or millions of people.

The payroll premium would apply to all companies that take part in the purchasing pool, including many small businesses that do not now provide health benefits to their workers.

Most of the nation's biggest companies serve as their own health insurers, and the administration will probably let them continue to do so. But it hopes to lure them into the new purchasing pools.

White House officials have assured business executives that the premium would not exceed 7 percent of payroll. If that is the case, the money would cover only part of the cost. Businesses would pay the premium instead of what they now spend on health benefits for workers and retirees.

The administration has discussed many other sources of revenue as part of its plans to revamp the health care system, including a national sales tax and higher cigarette taxes. While the cigarette tax increase is likely, the sales tax idea has apparently been discarded as politically unacceptable.

Administration officials mentioned the payroll premium last week as one among many options. Now they say there is a strong possibility that it will be included in President Bill Clinton's proposal this spring.

The nation's total payroll is \$3.6 trillion this year. If all employers take part in the purchasing pools, a 7 percent premium or tax would raise more than \$250 billion a year. The employer contributions could raise an additional sum of \$40 billion to \$60 billion.

John F. Shells, a vice president of Lewis-VHL, a consulting concern that specializes in medical economics, estimated that public and private employers now spend \$200 billion a year for employee health

benefits, while workers pay \$55 billion.

The payroll premium would thus raise some additional money for health care. Equally important, it would spread costs differently, reducing medical expenses for some companies that now have very high costs for employee health benefits and imposing new costs on companies that now spend little or nothing for such benefits.

Ellen L. Goldstein, director of health policy at the Association of Private Pension and Welfare Plans, a trade group composed mainly of Fortune 500 companies, said the proposal was designed as much to get "20 chief executive officers on stage supporting the president's plan" as it was to finance the program.

The payroll premium could indeed garner support for the president's plan from some chief executives. Companies with older workers, in manufacturing industries, often pay more than 7 percent of payroll in health benefits.

Robert L. Ozment, director of insurance at Ford Motor Co., said his company spent \$1.35 billion, or 19 percent of payroll, on health benefits for active workers, retirees and dependents last year. That is more than the \$1.1 billion that Ford spent on steel, he said.

Business executives say a payroll tax or premium would increase the cost of hiring workers and make it more difficult to create jobs, as Mr. Clinton wants to do. White House officials reject such concerns. Under the proposal, they say, employers would have at least two years to adapt to any new requirements.

Vice President Al Gore said the premium was not a tax because it would not be paid to the government. But a White House official acknowledged that this was a "metaphysical distinction" with little practical significance for employers.

Clinton Hard to Please on Filling High Court Seat

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly two months after Justice Byron R. White announced that he would retire this summer, President Bill Clinton is unsatisfied with the replacement candidates suggested so far by aides and has told them to continue the search.

"There's no leading contender at this point," a senior official said.

In a closely guarded search process, Mr. Clinton has reviewed what one source familiar with the search described as "dozens" of potential candidates since his top choice for the job, Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, said he did not want to be considered.

But Mr. Clinton, who will be the first Democratic president in 26 years to select a justice, has so far not been "bowled over" by any of the choices with which he has been presented. He has instructed his staff to continue the search, reminding them that after a difficult search process, who has eventually led him to Attorney General Janet Reno, who has become the most prominent member of his cabinet.

The White House counsel's office, an administration official said, "keeps putting names together and Clinton keeps saying, 'I'm not happy with any of them.' No one has struck him as a brilliant suggestion."

His instructions, said another official, are "find me somebody who when the name is heard people say, 'Yes. Wow. A home run. That person belongs on the Supreme Court.'"

But that demand is made more difficult because the federal courts — the most obvious source of Supreme Court candidates — are stocked with 12 years of Reagan-Bush

appointees. Many of the remaining Jimmy Carter appointees are beyond the optimal age for appointment to a court on which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush were careful to place youthful justices.

For that reason, Mr. Clinton's justice-pickers have directed their attention to the private courts, as well as looking at political figures, lawyers in private practice, and academics.

Mr. Clinton is described as "anxious" to have a woman but is also considering men, officials said.

"He would like to see another woman on the bench but it is not a take it or leave it proposition," a White House official said. In addition, there is the tricky question of ideology: the administration wants a nominee who is neither too liberal nor too conservative.

Officials who once expected an announcement last month are now saying they expect the nomination by the end of the month at the latest — unless it slips again.

The small circle of those under consideration includes the White House counsel, Bernard Nussbaum, the deputy counsel, Vinoc Foster, the associate counsel, Ronald Klain, and the personnel director, Bruce Lindsey. Those thought to be on the list include:

- U.S. District Court Judge Jose Cabranes of Connecticut. Some Hispanic groups, such as the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund and the National Council of La Raza, were reported to be enthusiastic about his candidacy, and there were concerns that Judge Cabranes, who had been on some lists of possible Bush Supreme Court appointees, was too conservative.
- Judge Stephen G. Breyer of the U.S. Court of Appeals in

Massachusetts. He is well-regarded and liked by some conservatives on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Although he is seen as a moderate on the bench, Judge Breyer, who served on the U.S. Sentencing Commission, may be harmed by his association with Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, for whom he served as chief counsel of the Judiciary Committee before being named to the bench by President Jimmy Carter in 1980.

- Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., she is at the upper end of the age scale, and also caught in the complications of abortion and sexual politics. She antagonized some women's groups with a recent speech questioning the theoretical underpinnings of the 1973 Roe v. Wade abortion ruling and suggesting that sex discrimination be treated under a less-stringent legal standard than racial discrimination.
- Richard S. Arnold of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Little Rock, Arkansas. Because of his ties to Mr. Clinton, he cannot be counted out. But his opinions on all-male clubs and abortion rights would cause him problems with women's groups.
- Other federal judges who have been mentioned as possible candidates, including Judges Amalya Kearsre, Stephanie Seymour, Patricia M. Wald and Mary Schroeder, all of the U.S. Court of Appeals, and Judge Barbara Rothstein of the U.S. District Court in Seattle, also do not seem to have generated much enthusiasm at the White House.

Among possible state supreme court nominees are Justice Shirley Abrahamson of Wisconsin, although some officials say she may be too liberal; Justice Jamie Shores of Alabama, and Justice Christine Durham of Utah.

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A Wary Eye on North Korean Uranium Experts Fear 50 Tons of Reactor Fuel May Be Used for Arms

By David E. Sanger... TOKYO — Experts monitoring North Korea say they are increasingly concerned that the country may be preparing to use 50 tons of uranium now fueling a large reactor as raw material for nuclear weapons... The diversion of fuel in the reactor, seems likely to come within weeks or months of June 12, when North Korea is to officially withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Khmer Rouge Boycott Talks

By Nicholas D. Kristof... BEIJING — The Khmer Rouge isolated themselves further on Thursday by boycotting talks here with the other Cambodian factions agreed to press ahead with elections planned for this month... The three other factions issued a statement declaring that Cambodia would go ahead with the elections, which are scheduled to begin May 23.

Stump Crimps Holiday Habit For Japanese

TOKYO — Many Japanese, feeling the pinch of recession, stayed at home this year during the annual Golden Week holiday, the National Police Agency said Thursday... "The number of people going away for Golden Week was down about 22 percent from last year due to the economic slowdown and unseasonably bad weather," said an agency spokesman.

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IMBROGLIO / FINDING A RESPONSE

Christopher Says Serbs' Rejection Will 'Focus' Allies

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — In steady tones, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Thursday that he expected the rejection of a peace treaty by Bosnian Serbs to bring talks on allied military action in Bosnia-Herzegovina to a head.

"I would say, certainly, last night's action will bring into focus the importance of taking decisions on new and stronger measures," he said, following a meeting with the head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. "It makes all the more urgent my consultations, which I intend to continue."

During the first five days of a six-day trip to Europe, Mr. Christopher won general backing for "military steps," but no specific endorsement of President Bill Clinton's ideas, which include the use of air strikes.

Russia, a self-described partner in trying to bring peace to Bosnia, pledged only to consider "tougher measures."

Mr. Christopher spoke dismissively about the vote of the self-styled Serbian parliament in Bosnia, which rejected the signature put on the treaty by Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, on Sunday in Athens.

"The decision of the so-called parliament really makes a mockery of the signatures in Athens," he said. "It's a grave disservice to all the people of Bosnia."

He called new Bosnian Serb plans for a referendum a "cynical ploy to accomplish delay, while they are rolling up additional territory."

Mr. Christopher described the referendum proponents as "a group of aggressors voting to decide what they want to do about the future."

"I, for one," he added, "will not be thrown off track by it."

"I think there will be a new focus" on allied consultation, he predicted, suggesting that talk about peace-keeping forces has come to an end.

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said the alliance would consider "further steps."

"I hope the international community will now consider additional measures to come to a solution which stops this terrible war," he said.

Mr. Christopher spoke with Mr. Wörner at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

After talks with Mr. Christopher at the NATO compound, Foreign Minister Hikmet Selin of Turkey endorsed at least the air-strike option. His government has long lobbied for exempting the Muslim-led Bosnian government from a United Nations arms embargo.

"We will support the UN, NATO and U.S. decision," he said. "We said last year that some limited air strikes would be needed."

"If you come in on one side of the combatants in a civil war," he said, "it is very difficult to disentangle yourself."

Mr. Christopher flew to Germany for talks with Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and ended the meeting with the same open-ended statement he has ended the other discussions. He said that there was a "high degree of convergence" in policy and that consultations would continue.

Mr. Clinton, in his remarks in Washington, raised expectations of intensified discussions with the Europeans. But Mr. Christopher, after speaking to Mr. Clinton by phone from Bonn, said he was returning to Washington on Friday.

Mr. Christopher indicated he expected to speak by phone to reluctant European leaders to "see what their reaction is" to the events that took place overnight.

Peace Plan Rebuff Cools Serbian Unity

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The refusal of the Bosnian Serb leaders to endorse the Vance-Owen peace plan Thursday drove a wedge further into the breach between them and the leadership of the remaining Yugoslav republics.

Signs that the breach was a fundamental falling out between the Serbs of Yugoslavia and those in Bosnia were strengthened greatly Thursday as Serbia announced that it was cutting off all supplies other than food and medicine to Bosnian Serbs following their refusal to endorse the United Nations peace plan for Bosnia.

"The difference is real and longstanding," said Mark Wheeler, a specialist on Serbian history at the School of Slavonic and Eastern European studies at the University of London.

"Ever since the 19th century, there has been a presupposition on the part of Belgrade that it was in a position to command the loyalty of Serbs outside narrow Serbia, which reality has frequently shown out to be unrealistic."

The self-styled parliament of the Bosnian Serbs defied a call to sign the Vance-Owen plan from President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, who told the representatives, "You have to understand that I can't help you anymore."

Yugoslavia, whose main component is Serbia, supplied the Bosnian Serbs with arms through the bitter fighting in Europe since World War II, yet the parliament's action indicated that the aid has not bought much loyalty.

"The political interests of the Bosnian Serbs and the Serbs of narrow Serbia are not and have never been identical," Mr. Wheeler said.

He pointed out that Serbs in the diaspora have on occasion in the past goaded up with Croatia against Serbia proper. The same could still happen, he said.

Any sense of solidarity in the Serbian heartland appeared to be fraying under the impact of United Nations sanctions.

This week, the newspaper Vreme in Belgrade, which is critical of the Milosevic regime, complained that Serbia's well-educated younger generation is leaving in droves, to be replaced by large numbers of mostly peasant refugees from Bosnia.

"The population is changing," said Stojan Cerovic, a columnist on the newspaper, who said there was not much public sentiment in favor

of the refugees or for the more distant Bosnian Serbs.

"To us they talk like Croatsians," he said.

Mr. Cerovic said that people in Serbia had no wish to go to Bosnia-Herzegovina or Croatia to fight for fellow Serbs, despite official talk of a Pan-Serbian union.

"I suspect that if you had a machine to measure the feelings of Serbs for the Bosnian Serbs, the needle wouldn't rise very high," Mr. Cerovic said. The talk of Serbian brotherhood, he added, was nothing more than propaganda.

On the other hand, the hard-line Serbian Radical Party, the second largest in the parliament, is continuing to play a strongly nationalist and Pan-Serbian card. Its leader, Vojislav Seselj, accused Mr. Milosevic indirectly of being ready to go down on his knees, and urged the Bosnian Serbs on Thursday to keep resisting the Vance-Owen settlement. "The Serbs must be prepared, they have nothing to lose," he said.

Mr. Wheeler said that Mr. Milosevic had had his "comeuppance" for stirring up nationalist tensions, and is now trying to backtrack.

"He started in 1986 by agitating among the diaspora Serbs to convince them that they were threatened with annihilation either by Islamic fundamentalists or by Croatian Ustaasi terrorists. As a result, he is in the position of the sorcerer's apprentice who has called into being a paranoia and a madness that he cannot put a stop to," Mr. Wheeler said.

In his campaign to put pressure on the Bosnian Serbian assembly, Mr. Milosevic brought along the prime minister of Greece, Constantine Mitsotakis, and the presidents of Yugoslavia and Montenegro, the only other remaining republic in the Yugoslav federation. The assembly's blunt refusal of their pleas left Mr. Milosevic looking powerless.

Some analysts say that with the United States unfolding the threat of military action, Mr. Milosevic may want to give the impression that he is divorced from the Bosnian Serbs in order to preserve his freedom of movement.

Mr. Wheeler said that far from the Pan-Serbian homeland that Mr. Milosevic set out to build, it increasingly looks as though Serbia will become "a residual state cut down to its pre-1912 boundaries and in somebody else's sphere of influence."

SUPPLIES: Belgrade Retaliates

(Continued from page 1)

supplies delivered by the Yugoslav Army over the past year of civil war.

Nonetheless, the very fact that Mr. Milosevic has taken a first major step toward cutting off supplies is significant. Only a few days ago, he said that Serbia was only willing to exercise its "political persuasion" with the Bosnian Serbs.

The measures announced Thursday might appear to signal that Mr. Milosevic, the mainstay of the Bosnian Serbs' drive for territorial conquest, has decided to end his political support for the establishment of an independent Serbian "republic" inside Bosnia.

His fury with the Bosnian Serbs was reflected in the official government statement that said in part: "The republic of Serbia... can no longer tolerate seeing certain leaders from (Bosnia) living in comfort in Belgrade while they offer to their people in the Serbian republic (of Bosnia) only a policy of sacrifice and poverty."

This appeared to be a direct reference to the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who lives while in Belgrade at the Intercontinental Hotel.

Mr. Karadzic said that the blockade would not force his people to agree to peace, Reuters reported from London.

Asked by BBC television if the action would force their hand, Mr. Karadzic replied by telephone from the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale. "Well, actually, no."

The Bosnian Serbian assembly's unexpected defiance of Mr. Milosevic has thrown the peace process into confusion. Lord Owen, the British mediator in the Bosnia conflict, was scheduled to arrive here Friday to press Mr. Milosevic to take precisely those measures he announced Thursday night.

In addition, the Russian special envoy for the Bosnian conflict, Vitali I. Churkin, was due to arrive

here Thursday night for talks with Serbian and Bosnian Serb leaders.

Mr. Milosevic's decision should help to deflect the pressure that had been mounting for far stronger international action to compel the Bosnian Serbs to accept the plan, including possible direct U.S. military intervention.

Lord Owen, who was counting heavily on Mr. Milosevic's influence with the Bosnian Serbs, had already indicated he favored instead a new campaign to increase international pressure on Serbia and Montenegro to seal their borders with Bosnia.

"We have to now demand that the Belgrade politicians live up to their word and seal that border," Lord Owen told the BBC.

In what was supposed to be an irresistible display of his political influence, Mr. Milosevic went to the meeting with other top Serbian and Montenegrin leaders and Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece to impress the Bosnian Serbs of the urgent necessity to accept peace over war.

Instead, after 16 hours of debate ending at 4 A.M. Thursday morning, the parliament defied the repeated pleas, arguments, cajoling and warnings of their own and Serbian leaders to commit what Mr. Mitsotakis called "collective suicide."

By a vote of 51 to 2, with 12 abstentions, the delegates decided to hold a referendum on May 15-16 show to the world how muted the 1.5 million Bosnian Serbian people are against accepting a plan that they in turn regarded as "national suicide."

Mr. Milosevic was so furious with the outcome of the vote that he left the hotel through a side entrance to avoid the press.

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'A Grave Disappointment to All of Us'

The Associated Press

Following are excerpts of President Bill Clinton's remarks on the situation in the former Yugoslavia during a speech Thursday at a conference of the Export-Import Bank in Washington.

Over the past week, we saw some very encouraging progress toward a negotiated settlement of the tragic conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two of the three Bosnian parties signed the Vance-Owen agreement. The third party, the Bosnian Serbs, signed pending approval by their self-styled parliament. Progress unfortunately was stopped by the Bosnian Serb assembly's de facto rejection yesterday of the Vance-Owen agreement.

Their action is a grave disappointment to all of us who seek an early and peaceful resolution to what has been a very brutal conflict. It abrogates the earlier approval of the peace plan by the Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic.

Their call for a referendum on the peace plan can only be seen as a delaying tactic to further consolidate the gains they have made because of the enormous advantage they have in heavy artillery, coming as it does from the former Yugoslav Army. It ignores a reality that everybody else in the world has recognized: Sooner or later, an enduring peace can only come from good-faith negotiations that

lead to a peace plan acceptable to all the parties.

The international community, I believe, must not allow the Serbs to stall progress toward peace and continue brutal assaults on innocent civilians. We've seen too many things happen, and we do have fundamental interests there, not only the United States, but particularly the United States as a member of the world community.

The Serbs' actions over the past year violate the principle that internationally recognized borders must not be violated or altered by aggression from without. Their actions threaten to widen the conflict and foster instability in other parts of Europe in ways that could be exceedingly damaging. And their savage and cynical ethnic cleansing offends the world's conscience and our standards of behavior.

Therefore, I have this morning directed Secretary Christopher to continue to pursue his consultations with our allies and friends in Europe and Russia on tougher measures which can be taken collectively — not by the United States, but collectively — to make clear to the Serbs that we are embarked on a course of peace, and they are embarked on a costly course.

The vote last night simply makes this Christopher mission more important. Secretary Christopher will be insistent that the time is come for the international community to unite and to act quickly and decisively. America has made its position clear and is ready to do its part. But Europe must be willing to act with us. We must go forward together.

Your presence here, your understanding of the importance of exports to America's future, to the blending of our nation, and our culture, and our values with those of like-minded persons throughout the world should only reinforce our determination to confine, inasmuch as the international community can possibly confine, savage acts of inhumanity to people solely because of their ethnicity or their religion; and to confine, insofar as we possibly can as an international community, the ability of one country to invade another and upset its borders; and certainly to try to confine this centuries-old series of ethnic and religious enmities to the narrowest possible geographical boundaries.

That is what we seek — not to act alone, not to act rashly, not to do things which would draw the United States into a conflict not of its own making and not of its own ability to resolve, but simply concerted action that the international community can and should take to deal with these issues.

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Russia Recoils From Military Approach

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Despite anger at the Bosnian Serbs' rejection of an international peace plan, Russia is far from ready to join in military action against its traditional ally, according to sources and official statements here.

One source said that Russia, at the most, might "very reluctantly" agree to lifting the arms embargo that has worked mostly to the detriment of Bosnian Muslims.

But President Boris N. Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev suggested Thursday that any action should await the results of a May 15-16 referendum that the Bosnian Serbs want to hold on the peace plan.

U.S. officials and others view the proposed referendum as a delaying tactic.

Mr. Kozyrev, in a meeting with Defense and Foreign Ministry officials, said that rejection of the peace plan could lead to "monstrous bloodshed" and that he hoped the referendum would "correct" the rejection of the plan by the self-styled Bosnian Serbian parliament.

Mr. Yeltsin said he hoped the "Serbian people" would back the peace plan proposed by Cyrus R. Vance, representing the United Nations, and Lord Owen, representing the European Community.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

No More Nuclear Tests

To curb the proliferation of nuclear arms it is important to stigmatize them — and end all research on perfecting them.

They propose to allow an unlimited number of tests under one kiloton of explosive force — the equivalent of 1,000 tons of TNT.

The military need for better warheads is minimal and the political costs of producing them substantial.

Now the labs and the Pentagon are pressing to resume underground testing, which will make it more difficult for Russia and France to continue their own test moratoriums.

need for safer warheads. The air force has already adopted the best safety measure of all — it removed all the nuclear bombs from its bombers.

Test explosions are not needed to determine whether the warheads are in working order.

A resumption of testing will undermine political support for preventing proliferation.

The mushroom-shaped cloud thrusting upward is but a distant memory.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Behind the Trade Noise

Trade policy under the Clinton administration often seems to be going in two directions at once.

The administration has clearly decided that to get the trade agreements through Congress it has to be seen defending American interests aggressively.

The result is that Bill Clinton's trade representative, Mickey Kantor, is pressing both the European Community and Japan harder than they consider polite or comfortable.

ling with the Europeans over government procurement rules that discriminate against American electrical machinery and telecommunications equipment.

At the same time Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kantor are pushing ahead with their promises to complete both of the two big trade treaties by the end of this year.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Birth Control in China

Americans have long been of two minds about Communist China's efforts to control population growth.

China has a population estimated at 1.2 billion and counting.

There are disquieting indications, however, that as a result of a Polithuro-driven campaign to hold local officials responsible

for meeting family planning targets, government is directly or indirectly promoting harsh sterilization and IUD practices.

It means that the United States actively favors alternatives to coercion.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Road to Mideast Peace

Negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis — this time with more direct American input — have entered a promising phase.

But extremism by the Hamas fundamentalists is going against the resumption of the talks.

The joyful atmosphere triggered by the return of the deportees from Jordan, as authorized by Prime Minister Rabin,

ment. It is not enough to make concessions on what should be discussed in Washington.

A Confident ANC

Not long ago it would have been impossible to imagine the African National Congress making a plea for investment in the republic.

—The Herald (Glasgow).

Beyond Bosnia, Security for the Region

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — At last, major governments have recognized that they have a direct interest and responsibility for peace in the Balkans.

One was that the conflict would go away: Let the parties work it out among themselves, and we will support what they agree on.

Now the dangers and longer-term costs of standing aside, however reprovably, and the grave moral burden of indifference have been acknowledged.

But it isn't much. Cease-fires in the region cannot be taken at face value, and the problems of implementation comprise all kinds of booby traps.

There is still no answer to the crucial question: After the fighting, then what? There is still no incentive to renounce the use of force, and great incentive to keep as much as possible for fear of enraged enemies.

The international focus on Bosnia is a mistake — understandable, since Bosnia is where most of the killing is going on, but an inadequate response.

—Flora Lewis

history. False simplification is not the best that can be done in the circumstances. It assures failure.

Since the outside powers which have come to realize how badly a settlement is needed cannot impose an unconditional surrender and dictate the peace, effective peace terms must contain elements that each party perceives as an advantage worth the requisite concessions.

That advantage has to be the prospect of security, laying a base for economic development. Every state in the Balkans, rightly or wrongly, feels insecure.

The regional state is able to take the lead. This makes it urgent to call a grand conference to establish a regional security regime.

It is striking that in all the arguments about Bosnia and ex-Yugoslavia, high level or low level, there is a vacuum about the question: What then? But it isn't tomorrow's task, for when the guns have been put aside, it is today's condition for reversing the direction of events so as to make tomorrow tolerable, and to define a mission and a goal for the painful intervention that is coming.

For the first time in Europe's history, these outside powers share a common interest rather than conflicting interests in the Balkans — peace and stability. Their problem is how to back it up.

It would already have made a big difference if Europe, Russia and the United States had formally proclaimed the interests in the region that they have now been forced to acknowledge before Slovenia and Croatia proclaimed independence and the war began.

No doubt this will be a diplomatic task of enormous difficulty. But the very fact of launching it would encourage the opponents of war in each country, muted now by flaming emotions.

© Flora Lewis

Sacrifice? Do as Americans Say, Not as They Do

By Steven Mufson

WASHINGTON — In his inaugural address, President Bill Clinton dared to utter the dreaded S-word — "sacrifice."

The word is rarely heard in U.S. politics. It is associated with President Jimmy Carter wearing sweaters in a dreary White House on a bitter winter day.

Yet economic sacrifice is a relative term in today's world. From Moscow to Mexico City, from Accra to Buenos Aires, governments have imposed financial sacrifices that would be unthinkable in America to get their economies back on track.

Only three months after Mr. Clinton's call for sacrifice, Budget Director Leon Panetta is publicly fretting that Congress will balk at relatively modest Clinton budget requests.

"We're talking, under the president's assumptions, of reducing the budget deficit by 2.5 percent of gross

domestic product over a six-year period," said Jeffrey Sachs, a Harvard economics professor who has advised the Polish and Russian governments on economic reform.

Officials from the United States and other industrial countries are in the forefront of those dispensing such advice. But when it comes to putting their own houses in order, the United States and other major industrial nations are more circumspect.

"The Western world is not prepared to impose the same sacrifices on itself as it is prepared to impose on the rest of the world," said a European IMF director. "We panic about half a percent or a 1 percent decline in output while in other parts of the world outputs are dropping 20 percent to 25 percent."

Former Senator Paul Tsongas, a Democrat from Massachusetts and 1992 presidential candidate who has co-founded the Concord Coalition to drum up support for U.S. deficit re-

duction, presents sacrifice as a question of national character.

Mr. Clinton has stressed self-interest — "not choosing sacrifices for his own sake but for our own sake," he said at his inauguration.

Yet Mr. Clinton mostly has asked for sacrifice from the rich, while trying to insulate most Americans from budget cuts and tax increases.

Clinton deserves enormous credit for turning the country in the correct direction," said Mr. Sachs, even if the sacrifice he is asking for is tiny compared with what governments are asking of their citizens in much of the globe.

THE WASHINGTON POST



Demographics Are Overtaking the Irish Problem

By William Pfaff

LONDON — Britain's Irish problem was given still another demonstration by the mighty IRA bombing in the City, Europe's most important financial center, on April 24.

Yet there is evidence that the Irish conflict moves with terrible slowness but with certainty toward its conclusion.

The Northern Ireland counties of Protestant majority, accustomed to perpetual union with Britain, hostile to any rapprochement with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic, find themselves inexorably changing in population and religious makeup.

Traditionally, the Protestant majority was 2 to 1 over the Catholics. The latest census figures show that the Catholics now amount to 42-43 percent of the Ulster population, and that figure is rising.

Currently there are more killings by the Protestant paramilitaries than by the IRA. There were nearly 40 such murders by the Unionist groups last year. A poll in April suggested that 42 percent of Ulster Protestants now support the Unionist paramilitary groups.

These differences between Irish society in the Republic and overall British society are roughly true in Northern Ireland as well, between the Catholics and the Protestants there.

There now is a movement of Protestants toward creating ghettos of their own, well-to-do ghettos to be sure but nonetheless enclaves of continuing Protestant majority, while the younger and increasingly prosperous Catholic population occupies the abandoned ground.

figures suggest that the city of Belfast itself will be predominantly Catholic by the end of the century.

There is a sinister side to what is happening. The trend of population growth and the unwillingness of the British government to support the old and intransigent positions of the Ulster Protestant majority have produced a mounting sense among the members of that majority that they are increasingly beleaguered, in risk of abandonment by a British public bored with Ireland's problems, tired of the violence and sacrifice involved in policing the province and battered by the IRA's unremitting campaign of murder.

The Republic's official position is that it is neutral between the communities, anxious only to be an honest broker between Catholics and Protestants, and between Northern Irish officials and those of the Republic. This has inspired a low-key panic among many Ulster Protestants. The result has been mounting paramilitary violence on the part of the Protestant or Unionist underground organizations.

The Republic has also changed in important ways, with a woman president who is also a civil libertarian, and the most liberal government the Republic has ever had.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The Catholics, in short, are on their way toward a position in the north where they can win elections and set the agenda, and at the same time some of the old obstacles to understanding — not to speak of union — between north and south are being removed.

The short-term prospect is for increasingly desperate measures by Protestant extremists in the north to prevent that from happening.

International Herald Tribune © Los Angeles Times Syndicate

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: A King Accused BRUSSELS — A lawsuit has been brought against the King of the Belgians. Some time ago the once rich family of the Comte de Curchy, which had been nearly ruined, was obliged to sell by auction its magnificent estates at Viller-sous-les-Bois. The property was bought by King Leopold for 1,500,000fr. But the Comte de Curchy now asserts that the King took advantage of his embarrassed situation to purchase the estate at an unreasonably low price.

1918: The Trotsky Letter HAMMERFEST — Here is the inside story of the separate peace negotiations at Brest, culminating in the historic deed which completed Russia's ruin. I obtained Trotsky's confidential letter to Lenin. Trotsky realized he could not sign peace upon Germany's terms without losing the confidence of the soldiers and sailors. He was opposed to signing the peace, which Le-

nin always favored. But he did not quit a disgraced peace-maker. He blundered as food dictator and became a Quixotic leader as the Red Army head.

1943: War and Harvest OUTSIDE MATEUR — [From our New York edition:] The contrast of war were thrown into relief when correspondents, seated on the shady porch of a white French villa where a German general had passed several months, watched American infantry battle fiercely for Jebel Achel, the hill several miles away rising out of marshland around Lake Achel. The infantry men crept through waist-high wheat and occasionally German fighter formations laid the road on which American supplies were being transported. But directly before us the aged-old task of harvesting went on, with an occasional halt as the Arab workers lifted their heads, watch the purfs, caused by falling rain from the hill or watch the German planes attack American positions.

The Syrian Can Make It Happen

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — There is an old Arab-Israeli negotiation. If they seem to be getting better, just wait a while and they will almost always get worse.

Two words explain this fragile and unlikely state of affairs: Islamic fundamentalism.

Where war and the threat of war have failed to overcome mutual Arab-Israeli hatreds, fundamentalist fanatics have made peace look almost appetizing.

Clinton administration officials have put this common fear to good use in skillfully shepherding Syria, Israel and the Palestinians toward common ground.

So the Clinton officials began maneuvering. Theyajoined the Saudis into giving humanitarian aid to PLO-oriented Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, thus allowing them to compete with the Jordanian relief efforts.

Clinton Mideast experts also urged Israel to buck up these same local Palestinians by making conciliatory public gestures.

Clinton officials also may have played a part in arranging the recent love fest between Mr. Assad and Mr. Arafat.

Surprising all, Israelis and Palestinians have made just such progress in Washington: Israel has shown flexibility in offering the Palestinians much greater scope for internal self-rule.

Negotiators on both sides are emitting noises. On Wednesday they agreed to extend their talks for another week.

This, in turn, should make it possible for Mr. Assad to demonstrate new flexibility as well. He wants Israel to recognize that withdrawal from the Golan Heights, which it will not do until Syria is willing to define the "full peace" that Israel demands in return.

What Israelis and Americans are looking for now is a clear, unambiguous and public declaration from Mr. Assad that he is ready for full peace with Israel.

So near and yet so far from agreement. If the Palestinians, Syrians and Israelis wait, things will get worse, as usual.

Yet something new hovers over their haggling: radical fundamentalism. Their common fear of fundamentalists may exceed their mutual hatred — and open the door to agreement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Advertisement for 'WORLD BUSINESS' and 'AMERICAN BUSINESS' magazines, featuring a large image of a magazine cover and promotional text.

OPINION

Migrants on the Move to Rich Neighborhoods

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Dimitri the goat herder played his own small role in Europe's refugee drama a few weeks ago. When he discovered Albanian squatters camping in a vacant shack near his village of farmers and Greek Orthodox monks, he quickly chased the Albanians away without even consulting the shack's owner.

Even on his island he hears the rumbles from nearby wars in ex-Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Central Asian lands.

is on the move and is reshaping international politics and economics. Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants looking for work are rapidly becoming the driving force for many government decisions and policies in the unsettled post-Cold War order.

the more gradual migrations that create long-term economic and political imbalances. Foreign aid, trade concessions, investment strategies and even military intervention are becoming tools to achieve this goal.

The political impact of population movements has become clear. It was the flight of East Germans to the West that first pierced the Iron Curtain and undermined the external Soviet empire.

And at this spring's Trilateral Commission meeting in Washington, the standstill paper on a big international theme was entitled "International Migrations: A New Challenge for a New Era." It found that a combination of East-West and South-North pressures was turning immigration into "an issue of high politics" internationally.

North America had to make "managing migration pressures" a key part of their "central economic, political and security objectives." Unfortunately, the Trilateral study found, these governments discourage broad public debate about their immigration policies.

Dimitri had one of this in mind when he came across the Albanian squatters. He severed my brief, tenuous personal connection to this vast social issue out of a sense of personal responsibility.

Out of friendship, Dimitri keeps an eye on the spartan shepherd's cottage I bought outside the village of Ano Mera in the mid-1970s, when I lived in Beirut and sought a nearby quiet place to escape periodically from Lebanon's escalating warfare.

I had last seen Dimitri, and the shack, five years ago. But during my recent brief visit, Dimitri wanted to talk only about two occurrences during the long hiatus: his younger daughter's wedding two years ago, and the Albanians.

The Albanians were no trouble, he emphasized in the rudimentary Greek and broken English we exchanged through Stavros, Dimitri's son and translator. Without jobs in post-Communist Albania but now free to travel, these economic refugees had embarked on an uncertain trek through the Balkans. They knew that the Greek economy was in bad shape, but compared to starvation in Albania it looked like paradise.

Dimitri knows nothing of the Trilateral Commission or grand geopolitics. But even on his island he hears the rumbles from nearby wars in ex-Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Central Asian lands, and he sees firsthand the desperation of Albanian migrants even poorer than he is.

And the goat herder has come to the same conclusion as Trilateral experts: We all need to think more clearly about an unsettled world in which migration is now a matter of desperation, not choice.

The Washington Post.

Below and Above All Our Houses

By Robert Burruss

BALTIMORE — There is \$200 billion in gold under my house. Really. My house is on a lot that is 40 feet wide and 100 feet long — and a little over 4,000 miles deep. According to the law as I understand it, I own everything under my house all the way to the center of the earth.

That works out to one-fifth of a cubic mile of iron and nickel plus all the chemical elements up through uranium. Assuming, conservatively, that gold makes up one part in a

million would rise, the air would get hot.

We live within only a few hundred miles of unlimited amounts of materials and energy. The one is below, the other above. But do we really want access to either? Probably not. Not with the present attitudes toward the environment. Not with the idea abroad that Earth is out of equilibrium with its fauna — especially us humans.

But suppose the growth of human population cannot be slowed, stopped and eventually even reversed. Eventually it will of its own irrational accord reach its peak and stop. There is no brake, though, on the growth of knowledge, and it is our technical knowledge that is multiplying the effective biological presence of each human being.

Right now energy-consuming technology multiplies the effective presence of each person in the world by a factor of about 40.

That is the ratio of what might be called "cultural energy" (used in industry, transportation, heating and cooling) to personal dietary energy. In the United States, the ratio of "cultural energy" to dietary energy is about 100 to 1. In Europe it is about 70 to 1. In Japan, about 60 to 1. In parts of Africa and south Asia it is close to 1 to 1.

Even if pollution from industry could be stopped completely, the world average ratio of 40 to 1 of cultural energy to dietary energy means that 40 times the present world population would exhale enough carbon dioxide to equal that of all present industry.

It is hard to imagine that the world's population will ever reach 40 times its present value — that is, 200 billion. But who a hundred years ago would have thought that in only a century it would reach 5 billion?

Human knowledge will continue growing as long as there are enough people to support basic research of the sort that has so far been beneficial to our species. Human population, however, is limited, ultimately by living space and Earth's capacity to absorb the collective exhaled breath.

The surface of the planet is small. But its volume ... Under my house is enough material to build an artificial planet that could hold the entire human race. As for energy, there is always the sun. It continues to radiate as much energy each second as humanity, at its present rate, could use in a million years.

Someday humanity will find ways to get access to all that wealth and energy. Someday ...

The writer, an engineer, contributed this comment to The Baltimore Sun.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It Doesn't Come Cheap

Regarding "Health Task Force Hits the Hard Part — Costs" (April 20) by Robert Pear with David E. Rosenbaum:

The Clinton administration people who are now scratching their heads over how to pay for further health benefits for all Americans ought to consider France. The French social security system is fine in many ways. But it's in big financial trouble. And we are all paying, even visitors from overseas, indirectly.

The generous social security-health and retirement coverage in France is comprehensive (prenatal to grave) and compulsory. But social security is part of the reason French prices are high — especially for foreign visitors.

The VAT (value-added tax, which goes to the national treasury, not necessarily for social security) is a whopping 18.6 percent on most goods and services. Also, 20 percent of salaries goes to the various health and retirement programs. The employer pays a much higher proportion, about 44 percent of each employee's salary. Presumably, everyone benefits. Like everybody else, I regularly get reimbursed for a large part of my doctor's bills.

In spite of all the taxes and contributions (from you, me, French and foreign

residents, and tourists chipping in through hotel and restaurant taxes), the French social security program is still in hot water. Its deficit amounts to about 60 billion francs (\$11.2 billion).

According to some critics, the problem is not the program itself, but gross mismanagement — which can happen in complacent bureaucracies. President Clinton ought to be careful in hiring administrators for his programs.

France may be utopian in many ways, but nothing is free — the French and foreign residents pay through the nose to live here, in this kindly but big Brotherly state.

SUZANNE F. PATTERSON, Paris.

Punishing the People

Regarding "Two Pointless Embargoes" (Business Finance, April 23):

Congratulations to Reginald Dale for his eminently sensible article on the pointlessness of the U.S. trade embargoes against Vietnam and Cuba. He might have added that the embargoes inflict an unjust collective punishment on the people of those countries by lowering their already meager standards of living.

HAROLD TITTMANN, Mantes, France.

To Be Pitied, Not Censured

Regarding "Old Foes Eventually Make Up" (Opinion, April 16):

Is Leslie H. Grab pulling our leg when he asserts that James Kadar "held power in Budapest by pulling out fingernails"? The Budapest Hungarians pulled out were Mr. Kadar's own, by his Stalinist jailers sometime between 1951 and 1953.

EUGENE SELESKOVITCH, Houilles, France.

A Vote for Clinton

The economic stimulus package as proposed by President Bill Clinton could help create jobs for all of grass-roots America. This program includes money for unemployment insurance, summer jobs programs, highway construction, child immunization and community development block grants.

And the Republicans in the Senate have stonewalled this job-creating program as economically flawed. Can anyone believe that the Republicans understand economics? They gave America a deficit four times as big as the one they began with in 1980. They gave us Reagan-Bush trickle-down economics, in which wealth trickled up and poverty trickled down. They gave us a country in

which millions of children were not protected by vaccination or decently educated. They gave us the homeless, who, the president said, liked to be homeless.

It's time to give Bill Clinton a real chance to lead the United States to a fully employed, health-insured, safe and free future.

WILLIAM S. DOWNING, Ithaca, New York.

Clinton and the Military

Maybe the trouble with President Bill Clinton is that his lack of military experience makes him too respectful of the recommendations of General Colin Powell, that very model of a modern four-star general, whose own role model seems to be George McClellan, another fine soldier who liked everything about the army except fighting.

J. C. DIXON, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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Use attention when it comes at food is a tomobile for ng to eat, in

U S U R E

in Tokyo

front. It showed a maze of what looked like glowing ducts, which Saturn began zapping with a control button while the car lumbered at the speed of a Tokyo traffic jam. It made no difference whether he hit a mark or not, the car circled on the same plodding track as all the others for three minutes and then it was over.

"I thought we'd been had, and was stewing over a refund for our 2,500-yen entry cards to the center, when Saturn proclaimed Virtual Vehicle a hit. "In rides at Disneyland all you do is sit there," he pointed out, "but on this one you actually get to do something." He went off happily to try a traditional video game, killing commands with an Uz.

At another game center Sator tried its hottest item, Virtua Racing. I said it looked like a typical car race video with an over-blown name, but Satoru corrected me. "The steering and braking are more real," he noted. Virtua Racing also features a button on the panel that switches the driver's perspective from the cockpit to one hovering overhead for an out-of-body experience.

FINALLY we went back to Shinjuku to try Virtual Theater, a cinema with seat belts. Before being shown inside, a pre-show video warned away "individuals suffering from mental disorders and abnormalities" and introduced the plot: A runaway bride and her lover dash from the chapel with the groom's gangster family in hot pursuit. The customer is then led into the cinema proper, with a faint reek of vomit suggesting a truly good ride. Once strapped in, the video chase continues by sports car, boat and plane while the viewer is jerked, rocked and rumbled accordingly for a wild 15 minutes.

Virtual Theater, which screens daily for 1,200 yen (tel. 3209-7117), finally gave Satoru and I something to agree on. We both thought it was great.

David Tracey is a free-lance writer living in Kamakura, Japan.



Notker Amis/RET

A Gastronomic Feast in Burgundy

By Christopher Petkanas

SAULIEU, France — In 1677 Madame de Sévigné, that most accomplished and energetic of letter-writers, noted how well one ate and drank in this Burgundy town 160 miles (100 miles) southeast of Paris on the old road, the N6, to the Côte d'Azur.

Through Monday, as Saulieu's fourth annual gastronomic fair brings together 60 vest-pocket artisanal producers of everything from buckwheat honey to the luscious wines of Vézelay, no one will argue that the marquis had had taste. Dubbed the Journées Gourmandes du Grand Morvan, the grass-roots event last year drew 10,000 home cooks, restaurateurs, other food industry professionals, as well as the idle curious in search of something new to give their palates a buzz.

Visitors are encouraged to graze from stand to stand, to sample Bernard Poissot's novel broche flecked with crisp bits of pork, to addition Odile Pincon du Sel's Epicoisses, the cow's milk cheese hand-washed with the marc obtained by distilling the skins and stalks that remains after grapes are pressed for wine.

Visitors are of course also encouraged to fill their baskets with purchases and collect suppliers' names and addresses so that business continues throughout the year.

A granite massif reaching into four departments — the Côte d'Or, the Nièvre, the Saône et Loire, and the Yonne — the Morvan is in addition prized for its Charolais beef, salmon, trout, snails, and free-range poultry. "Industrially raised chicken fed on fish flour is gelatinous, throws off a lot of water and is killed at 48 to 50 days; ours is grain-fed, firm, makes a great sauce and is slaughtered at three and a half to four months," says Marie-Claude Prommer.

In Saulieu this weekend Prommer is exhibiting *coq au vin*, stewed guinea fowl, and jugged rabbit in cumin jars to go. At La Morvandelle, the farm she has run with her

husband Jean-Charles in Fontancy since 1978, barbery duck, capon, turkey, goose, butter, and pork nursed on the whey leftover from the *crème fraîche* and *fromage blanc* they also make are sold on Friday afternoons.

They also do business at the Saturday morning market in Saulieu and on weekends share their table and pedigree ingredients with the paying public. A 92-franc (about \$17.50) set menu includes chicken or chicken liver terrine, a main course composed of two or three kinds of fowl garnished with potato gratin, salad, cheese, and dessert, typically an apple or semolina tart.

BERNARD Poissot is baking five different breads "live" in an electric oven at the fair as well as offering a sophisticated version of the spice cake made at home in the Morvan, especially in and around Dijon, before World War II. His recipe combines equal parts organic rye flour and local wildflower honey (white clover, bramble, centaury, cow parsnip) with cinnamon, nutmeg, vanilla, two sorts of anise, and candied orange and lemon peel.

Bernard Loiseau, whose La Côte d'Or in Saulieu is pilmed with three Michelin stars, serves the rich, powerfully fragrant loaf lays it aside for two days to allow the flavors to mature and develop. "Customers eating it fresh would be very disappointed," he says.

Daniel Blanc, the baker's source for honey and a founder of *Journées Gourmandes*, uses the fair to increase consumer awareness of his foodstuff and its properties.

"Honey is very misunderstood," says Blanc, whose hives cover a radius of 93 miles. "People are not aware of all the varieties, that each has its own taste and utilization. Unfortunately, for most people honey is honey. But there are rules that govern its use just as there are rules that govern drinking wine."

Creamy, fruity and spreadable, Blanc's spring honey, for which hives are placed among wild cherry trees and Hawthorn, is particularly good on bread at breakfast. Liquid acacia honey goes well with strawberries,

raspberries and currants, and with fermented milk products like yogurt. Gentle, sweet and calming, lime-blossom honey dissolves nicely in infusions. Chestnut honey, strong and wild and dark, is ideal for making ice cream and patisserie. All honeys are great for athletes, but limited-supply buckwheat packs the biggest wallop. Finally, bright yellow, neutral-tasting sunflower honey is suited to hot beverages like tea and coffee.

To get the word out, La Miellerie de Blanc in Rouvray welcomes visitors. In high summer 100,000 bees do their thing, and production is between 11 and 22 tons a year. The honeys are also available at La Compagne, 21 rue Daguerrre, 75014 Paris.

Lovers of Epicoisses, and their love runs to fanaticism, need no more reason to attend the fair than Epicoisses itself. For Patrick Rance, who wrote the book on French cheese, "The French Cheese Book" (Macmillan, London), "The marc-washed, deep-gold crust of Epicoisses emphasizes the melting, creamy, golden interior but does not over-sharpen its taste."

More than two quarts of raw whole milk taken from Montbéliard cows, a white race with ruddy spots native to Montbéliard in the Doubs, is needed for one of Odile Pincon du Sel's 8.75-oz. discs. Brought to maturity over six to seven weeks at her Ferme du Colombier in Sivy, the cheese is first washed two or three times a week with water, then with diluted marc, and ultimately with pure marc. At about four weeks the skin turns from cream to pale orange; at six weeks it is bright orange. Factory Epicoisses takes its color from *rocque*, a rust-hued vegetable substance.

While Pincon du Sel makes one of the most distinguished AOC ("appellation d'origine contrôlée") cheeses in France, the milk she sells to the Bel dairy in Lammes is pasteurized and made into one of the most undistinguished cheeses anywhere, La Vache Qu Rit or The Laughing Cow.

Christopher Petkanas is writing a book about the culture of cuisine in Provence.

In Paris, Score One Hit, One Error in the Bistro Wars on the Left Bank

By Patricia Wells

PARIS — Nothing presumes to represent Paris like the Left Bank, and this privileged, president-of-the-moment province of the city has a way of lording it over anyone not of the neighborhood.

Because the show and the company often supersedes substance here, good restaurant food is not one of the Left Bank's attributes. Busy, popular, chic, have-to-go-there spots, yes. But food is generally an afterthought. After all, something has to come last.

In comes Marie & Fil, with a heavy dose of

chubby Left Bank attitude — the sun hasn't even had a spring trial and the clientele is already heavily bronzed, and the place is filled with lots of back slapping and where've-you-beens. A definite wannabe.

So it's a real surprise to find that this pecked-to-the-gills spot open just a few months also has an air of fun: It's bright, cheery, and the food is just what we're looking for on a casual, cool, relaxed afternoon or evening.

In a neighborhood where water-clogged vegetables and overly fragrant fish are the order of the day, I was surprised the other

evening to find asparagus and green beans cooked to a rare perfection, and a menu where one could eat just about everything with relief, all at prices that don't equal the cost of a Chanel bag.

The decor here is a mix of '30s nostalgia and 1990, with its bright, open, airy-greenhouse atmosphere. Service is aloof and detached, but that comes with the territory.

Main dishes include a hearty ratatouille flanked by a pair of pan-seared trout and topped with a dollop of black olive paste, or *topenade*; a spring lamb stew, or *navarin d'agneau* that would make a grandmother

proud; and their *rosbif-purée*, stout platters of roast beef and mashed potatoes.

Not so many blocks away, not far from the Sevres-Bahyone crossroads, there's another newish restaurant, La Ferromerie, and a whole other story. The chef, Christophe Chabanel, seems to have a fine Boy Scout mentality, but doesn't have clue as to what people are really in the mood for in the 1990s.

He is one of the handful of chefs remaining who decide to opt for a *cuisine gastronomique*, a modern code word for "my own food." My own food is fine when in the hands of a Joel Robuchon, a Guy Savoy, or an Alain Passard, but that demands a great

deal of talent and educated creativity.

Whenever a cook decides to improve upon nature, we're in trouble. A case in point is his *paupiettes de tournon au coulis d'orties* — bundles of cabbage-wrapped crab swimming in a baby crab sauce. The word *paupiette* already takes us back to the '30s with thoughts of warming trays filled with little packets of veal. That aside, the chef does the very elegant crab no real service by giving it such a down-home wrapping of cabbage. Don't get me wrong: The dish was actually quite good — if a bit heavy and out-of-date — but he definitely did the crab and disservice. How much better it would have been to serve

a cool, herb-flecked crab salad with a vibrant, well-seasoned crab sauce.

The most positive comment one can make of his food is that it's interesting, but far from provocative.

Marie & Fil, 34 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6; Tel: 43.26.69.49. Closed Sunday and Monday at lunch. Credit card: Visa. 140-franc menu at lunch. A la carte, about 220 to 250 francs, including service but not wine.

La Ferromerie, 18 Rue de la Chaise, Paris 7; Tel: 45.49.22.43. Closed Sunday and Monday at lunch. Credit card: Visa. 150-franc luncheon menu. A la carte, 250 francs, including service but not wine.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 52.177). To June 27: "Die Welt der Maya." More than 300 objects explore the world of the Mayas spanning Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.

BELGIUM

Antwerp
Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 52.177). To June 20: "De Brugstraat & Rubens: L'Ecole de Peinture Anversoise, 1550-1650." One hundred and fifty works by local artists throughout the century, includes pieces by Frans Floris, Maerten de Vos, Pourbus, Snijders and Van Dyck.

BRITAIN

London
Design Museum (tel: 403.6935). To Aug. 22: "Ideal Homes." Thematic sections explore the story of public housing, suburban development and notions of modernity in architecture. Highlights include reconstructions, furnishings, models and videos.
Hayward Gallery (tel: 921.0996). To June 27: "Georgia O'Keeffe: American and Modern." Featuring more than 90 oil paintings, watercolors and charcoal drawings by the American artist.
South Bank Centre (tel: 829.3002). To May 16: "Alternative Vienna." A London Philharmonic presentation featuring the music of H. K. Gruber and Kurt Schwertsik.
Manchester
The Whitworth Art Gallery (tel: 273.4855). May 7 to July 31: "Royal Portraits of the Victorian Era." An exhibition of watercolors from the Royal Library at Windsor dating back to the reign of Queen Victoria.

CANADA

Montreal
Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 873.28.78). To June 6: "Guillermo Kuitca: les lieux de l'errance." Images by the Argentine artist inspired by theater sets, room plans, beds, chairs, and city and highway maps.

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague
Kinsky Palace (tel: 231.5135). May 11 to June 23: "France and Czech Graphic Artists." More than 65 prints created by Czech artists in France or upon their return to Prague, between 1887 and 1947, including artists such as Zdenek Braunerova, Alfons Mucha and Frantisek Kupka.

FRANCE

Marseille
Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 58.78.35.35). May 8 to Aug. 31: "L'Invasion du Réel: L'Objet dans l'Art du XXème Siècle." More than 250 works by 20th-century artists examining the prominent styles of the period, including most every artist from Braque, Picasso, Duchamp and de Chirico to Warhol.
Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 44.78.12.33). To July 4: "Jean-Michel Basquiat: Aesthetics of the Street." A retrospective of more than 100 drawings and prints on the Crucifixion.
Hôtel de Sully (tel: 43.54.87.71). To



A photograph from the exhibition in Venice and a scorpion ornament from the "Loma Negra" exhibit, New York.

July 11: "Violet-le-Duc et la Montagne." More than 150 of Violet-le-Duc's paintings and acrylics connected to the study of mountains, i.e. the Auvergne, the Pyrenees and Mont Blanc.
Musée Dapper (tel: 45.00.01.50). To Sept. 15: "Formes et Couleurs." Some 70 pieces explore coloration techniques used in statuary and mask art in diverse African nations.

VENICE
Château de Villeneuve (tel: 83.56.78.75). To June 12: "Histoires de Voir." An extensive exhibition consecrated to artistic achievement in the art of photography with works by John Baldessari, David Boano, Gilbert and George, Andres Serrano and Patrick Tosari.

GERMANY

Berlin
Martin-Gropius Bau (tel: 324.5078). May 8 to July 25: "American Art in the 20th Century." Two hundred paintings and sculptures by 60 artists assess the achievements of 20th-century American art from a European viewpoint.
Cologne
Schwetzlingen Schloss Theater (tel: 221.8209). Opening May 13: "L'Incoronazione di Poppea." Claudio Monteverdi's "The Coronation of Poppea" will be performed in conjunction with the Monteverdi year jubilee and the Schwetzlingen Festival. 1993 and the Schwetzlingen Festival.

ITALY
Venice
Cini Foundation (tel: 528.9900). To June 27: "From Velazquez to Murtolo: The Golden Age in Andalusia." Paintings of the Andalusian era on loan from leading Spanish and European museums.
Ca' Pesaro Museum of Modern Art (tel: 721.127). To May 23: "Victor Hugo: Painter." More than 100 works by the French writer, many of which were done to illustrate literary texts.

JAPAN

Nara
Nakano Museum of Art (tel: 42.48.11.67). To May 30: "Modern Nihon-ga Paintings." Works on the theme of spring by artists such as Torii Kaitoku, Torii Kaitoku, Murakami Kageaki and Irie Heiko.

Osaka
Idemitsu Museum of Arts (tel: 245.8611). To May 30: "Recovered Treasures From a Sunken Chinese Ship: The Age of Great Voyages and Asia." Articles from the 1989 salvage of the Nankai No. 1, a medieval ship lost at sea.

Tokyo
Tokyo Fuji Art Museum (tel: 26.81.45.11). To June 27: "Francisco de Goya y Lucientes." An extensive exhibition including more than 200 of the Spanish artist's prints.

NETHERLANDS

Groningen
Groninger Museum (tel: 183.3443). May 9 to July 4: "Business Art/Art Business." This exhibition focuses on art made for commercial use.

RUSSIA

Moscow
The Pushkin Museum (tel: 695.203878). To June 27: "The George Ortiz Collection." Some 280 masterpieces spanning 30 cultures from the Neolithic age to the late Byzantine period.

SINGAPORE

Empress Place Museum (tel: 395.8858). To June 1: "Treasures From the Silk Routes." More than 200 items from 15 museums in seven Chinese provinces and Beijing.

SPAIN

Madrid
Fundación la Caixa (tel: 435.4833). To June 6: "Ver a Miro." Fourteen pieces by Joan Miró and more than 100 works by 50 artists, reveal the impact Miró has had on Spanish art.

SWEDEN

Stockholm
Moderne Museet (tel: 695.4250). To June 13: "Eva Aeppli." A retrospective of the artist's sculptures and life-sized puppets.

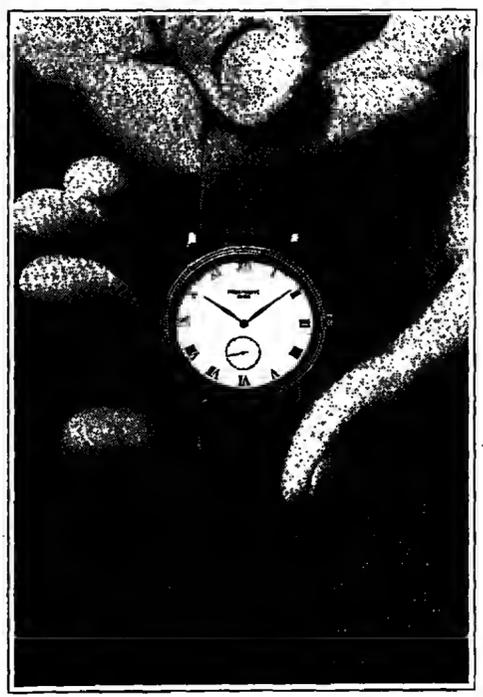
SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Musée Barberis Mueller (tel: 312.0270). To Sept. 30: "Arts de la Côte d'Azur." This exhibit includes more than 100 works of art from ethnic groups throughout the Ivory Coast.

UNITED STATES

Houston
Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 713.826.1951). To June 27: "Imperial Austria: Treasures of Art, Arms and Armor from the State of Styria." More than 300 works chronicle the history of Austrian culture through art, arms and armor.
New York
The Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 679.5500). To July 4: "Loma Negra: A Peruvian Lord's Tomb." More than 120 pieces created in the 3d century by the Moche people of Peru.

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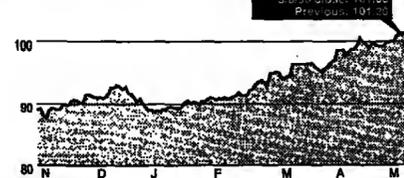
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150.00	145.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	25.00
180.00	175.00	Sun	0.00	0.00	30.00
200.00	195.00	HP	0.00	0.00	35.00
250.00	245.00	Intel	0.00	0.00	40.00
300.00	295.00	Motorola	0.00	0.00	45.00
350.00	345.00	Rockwell	0.00	0.00	50.00
400.00	395.00	Boeing	0.00	0.00	55.00
450.00	445.00	Lockheed	0.00	0.00	60.00
500.00	495.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	65.00
550.00	545.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	70.00
600.00	595.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	75.00
650.00	645.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	80.00
700.00	695.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	85.00
750.00	745.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	90.00
800.00	795.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	95.00
850.00	845.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	100.00
900.00	895.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	105.00
950.00	945.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	110.00
1000.00	995.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	115.00
1050.00	1045.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	120.00
1100.00	1095.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	125.00
1150.00	1145.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	130.00
1200.00	1195.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	135.00
1250.00	1245.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	140.00
1300.00	1295.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	145.00
1350.00	1345.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	150.00
1400.00	1395.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	155.00
1450.00	1445.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	160.00
1500.00	1495.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	165.00
1550.00	1545.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	170.00
1600.00	1595.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	175.00
1650.00	1645.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	180.00
1700.00	1695.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	185.00
1750.00	1745.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	190.00
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1900.00	1895.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	205.00
1950.00	1945.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	210.00
2000.00	1995.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	215.00
2050.00	2045.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	220.00
2100.00	2095.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	225.00
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2200.00	2195.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	235.00
2250.00	2245.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	240.00
2300.00	2295.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	245.00
2350.00	2345.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	250.00
2400.00	2395.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	255.00
2450.00	2445.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	260.00
2500.00	2495.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	265.00
2550.00	2545.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	270.00
2600.00	2595.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	275.00
2650.00	2645.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	280.00
2700.00	2695.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	285.00
2750.00	2745.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	290.00
2800.00	2795.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	295.00
2850.00	2845.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	300.00
2900.00	2895.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	305.00
2950.00	2945.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	310.00
3000.00	2995.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	315.00
3050.00	3045.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	320.00
3100.00	3095.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	325.00
3150.00	3145.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	330.00
3200.00	3195.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	335.00
3250.00	3245.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	340.00
3300.00	3295.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	345.00
3350.00	3345.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	350.00
3400.00	3395.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	355.00
3450.00	3445.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	360.00
3500.00	3495.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	365.00
3550.00	3545.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	370.00
3600.00	3595.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	375.00
3650.00	3645.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	380.00
3700.00	3695.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	385.00
3750.00	3745.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	390.00
3800.00	3795.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	395.00
3850.00	3845.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	400.00
3900.00	3895.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	405.00
3950.00	3945.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	410.00
4000.00	3995.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	415.00
4050.00	4045.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	420.00
4100.00	4095.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	425.00
4150.00	4145.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	430.00
4200.00	4195.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	435.00
4250.00	4245.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	440.00
4300.00	4295.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	445.00
4350.00	4345.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	450.00
4400.00	4395.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	455.00
4450.00	4445.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	460.00
4500.00	4495.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	465.00
4550.00	4545.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	470.00
4600.00	4595.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	475.00
4650.00	4645.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	480.00
4700.00	4695.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	485.00
4750.00	4745.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	490.00
4800.00	4795.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	495.00
4850.00	4845.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	500.00
4900.00	4895.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	505.00
4950.00	4945.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	510.00
5000.00	4995.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	515.00
5050.00	5045.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	520.00
5100.00	5095.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	525.00
5150.00	5145.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	530.00
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5250.00	5245.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	540.00
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5350.00	5345.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	550.00
5400.00	5395.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	555.00
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5500.00	5495.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	565.00
5550.00	5545.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	570.00
5600.00	5595.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	575.00
5650.00	5645.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	580.00
5700.00	5695.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	585.00
5750.00	5745.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	590.00
5800.00	5795.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	595.00
5850.00	5845.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	600.00
5900.00	5895.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	605.00
5950.00	5945.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	610.00
6000.00	5995.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	615.00
6050.00	6045.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	620.00
6100.00	6095.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	625.00
6150.00	6145.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	630.00
6200.00	6195.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	635.00
6250.00	6245.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	640.00
6300.00	6295.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	645.00
6350.00	6345.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	650.00
6400.00	6395.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	655.00
6450.00	6445.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	660.00
6500.00	6495.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	665.00
6550.00	6545.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	670.00
6600.00	6595.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	675.00
6650.00	6645.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	680.00
6700.00	6695.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	685.00
6750.00	6745.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	690.00
6800.00	6795.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	695.00
6850.00	6845.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	700.00
6900.00	6895.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	705.00
6950.00	6945.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	710.00
7000.00	6995.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	715.00
7050.00	7045.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	720.00
7100.00	7095.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	725.00
7150.00	7145.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	730.00
7200.00	7195.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	735.00
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7300.00	7295.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	745.00
7350.00	7345.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	750.00
7400.00	7395.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	755.00
7450.00	7445.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	760.00
7500.00	7495.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	765.00
7550.00	7545.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	770.00
7600.00	7595.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	775.00
7650.00	7645.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	780.00
7700.00	7695.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	785.00
7750.00	7745.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	790.00
7800.00	7795.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	795.00
7850.00	7845.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	800.00
7900.00	7895.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	805.00
7950.00	7945.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	810.00
8000.00	7995.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	815.00
8050.00	8045.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	820.00
8100.00	8095.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	825.00
8150.00	8145.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	830.00
8200.00	8195.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	835.00
8250.00	8245.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	840.00
8300.00	8295.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	845.00
8350.00	8345.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	850.00
8400.00	8395.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	855.00
8450.00	8445.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	860.00
8500.00	8495.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	865.00
8550.00	8545.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	870.00
8600.00	8595.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	875.00
8650.00	8645.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	880.00
8700.00	8695.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	885.00
8750.00	8745.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	890.00
8800.00	8795.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	895.00
8850.00	8845.00	Lockheed Martin	0.00	0.00	900.00
8900.00	8895.00	Northrop	0.00	0.00	905.00
8950.00	8945.00	Raytheon	0.00	0.00	910.00
9000.00	8995.00	General Dynamics	0.00	0.00	915.00
9050.00	9045.00	Grumman	0.00	0.00	920.00
9100.00	9095.00	Northrop Grumman	0.00	0.00	925.00
9150.00	9145.00	Boeing Co	0.00	0.00	930.00
9200					



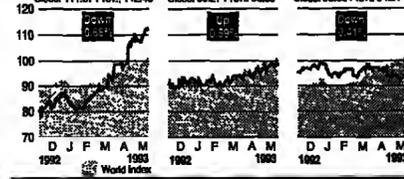
THE TRIB INDEX 101.08

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Asia/Pacific	25%	111.67	112.43	-0.7%
Europe	40%	99.27	99.09	+0.2%
N. America	35%	98.82	94.21	+4.8%



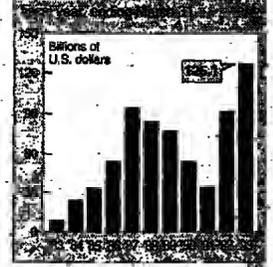
Category	Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	102.18	101.44	+0.7%
Utilities	112.22	112.18	+0.04%
Finance	102.68	102.86	-0.17%
Services	109.54	110.03	-0.4%
Capital Goods	102.09	102.13	-0.04%
Raw Materials	102.91	103.26	-0.44%
Consumer Goods	99.36	99.51	-0.17%
Miscellaneous	103.27	102.87	+0.39%

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Japan's Trade Surplus Widens as Yen Rises

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — The yen's rapid rise, which the U.S. government hoped would eventually serve to reduce Japan's trade surplus, helped boost that surplus to record levels in the latest reporting period, according to government figures released Thursday.
Japan's current-account surplus surged 39.7 percent to a record \$126.1 billion in the year ended March 31.
The data come just as Washington is stepping up pressure on Japan to deliver concrete and measurable results in its effort to rectify its trade imbalances.
The surplus, reflecting the increase in the yen's value against the dollar as well as the listless Japanese economy's reluctance to import, far exceeded the government's original forecast of \$71 billion, an estimate that it revised some months ago to \$116.5 billion.
The trade surplus for the fiscal year widened 19.7 percent to \$136.1 billion. Exports, led by growth in auto parts, personal computers and semiconductors, expanded 7.5 per-

Rising Surplus



cent to \$335.4 billion, as imports rose just 0.5 percent to \$199.3 billion.
Economists said Washington would use the numbers to increase pressure on Japan to stimulate its economy and open its market further to foreign companies.
"When a country in one month runs a current-account surplus equal to the GNP of a Third World country, it's pretty hard to argue there's not a structural problem," said Paul Summeville, director of Asian research at Lehman Brothers in Tokyo.
The current-account surplus for the year got a big boost from the data for March, which showed a 38.3 percent spike to a record \$19.1 billion. The surge was helped by a sharp decline in overseas travel by Japanese, as well as a surge in funds repatriated by corporations ahead of the close of the fiscal year. Reflecting this, the account on so-called invisible trade jumped to a surplus of \$4.3 billion in March from a deficit of \$186 million in February and a surplus of \$1.4 billion a year earlier.
"This puts Japan in a very delicate situa-

More Evidence of Flagging U.S. Economy

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government and major retailers issued reports Thursday that offered further evidence of an economy flagging from its euphoric high following President Bill Clinton's election in November.
The reports showed lower productivity and stagnant unemployment as well as continuing weakness in retail sales.
Meanwhile, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen told a Senate subcommittee that he is in a period of slow growth in the major industrial countries, although he said he saw recent interest-rate cuts helping to restore growth in some European countries.
The productivity of American workers fell 0.1 percent in the first quarter of the year, the first decline in two years, the Labor Department said.
Nonfarm productivity, defined as output per number of hours worked, was down sharply from the revised 4.1 percent surge in the final three months of 1992. It was the first drop since a 0.7 percent decline in the first quarter of 1991.
Although the fourth-quarter number was not as strong as the 4.8 percent initial estimate, it still was the best performance since 1986.
Increased productivity is essential to support rising living standards and enhance U.S. competitiveness in international markets.
The Labor Department also reported that the number of Americans filing first-time claims for job-

Study Paints Bleak Picture of French Economy

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Staff Writer
PARIS — The French economy is in far worse straits than the defeated Socialist government had suggested, according to a report published Thursday that had been cited as a factor in the suicide last week of former Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy.
The budget deficit is twice as large as estimated last year, the economy has entered a recession rather than heading for 2.6 percent growth in 1993 as predicted by the last government, and the country's social-security system is fast going bankrupt, the report says.
Its publication came a few hours after the Bank of France cut interest rates for the fourth time in less than three weeks in an attempt to revive the economy. The central bank cut its intervention rate, which sets a notional floor for very short-term interest rates paid by banks, to 8 percent from 8.25 percent, and it lowered its emergency five- to 10-day lending rate, which creates a ceiling, to 9 percent from 9.25 percent.
The report on the economy, commissioned by the new center-right government of Edouard Balladur and compiled by the chief state auditor, had become highly controversial before its disclosure because leaks of its contents carried the clear suggestion that Mr. Bérégovoy had misled the country over the state of the economy. Following Mr. Bérégovoy's suicide on Saturday, its publication was delayed from Monday until Thursday.
In an attempt to calm the furor, Jean Reynaud, the auditor, introduced the report at a news conference by praising Mr. Bérégovoy, and said he had never had any desire to conduct "a trial" against the former prime minister. He added that the report's findings could not have been predicted six months ago, when Mr. Bérégovoy set out his budget plans for 1993.
But the report amounted to a clear statement that Mr. Bérégovoy's government had mismanaged the economy and, either because of poor analysis or a deliberate attempt to mislead people ahead of March's parliamentary election, portrayed the economic situation with undue optimism. In the place of a budget deficit for 1993 of 165 billion francs (\$31 billion), the report said that the likely deficit this year would be 341 billion francs.
Such a deficit would amount to 4.8 percent of gross national product, or the nation's total output of goods and services, compared with the target of 2.2 percent published last year by Mr. Bérégovoy's government.
Because the Maastricht treaty on European union says that only countries with deficits of less than 3

Recession Deepens in Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — Germany's recession is deepening, according to figures released Thursday, which showed industrial orders plunging 3 percent in March and unemployment continuing to rise.
"Some were saying the low point of the recession was near," said Peter Pletsch at Commerzbank in Frankfurt, "but these figures show we have some very difficult months ahead."
The Economics Ministry said orders in Western Germany fell a provisional 3 percent in March from February, considerably more than the 0.5 percent drop that economists had expected. Capital-goods orders were down 4 percent.
The West German jobless total, adjusted for seasonal variations, rose to 2.21 million in April from 2.17 million in March, the Federal Labor Office said. But the unemployment rate fell slightly, to 7.1 percent from 7.2 percent.
The bleak numbers came as a strike in economically fragile eastern Germany spread on its fourth day, affecting 70 steel plants, up from 50 a day earlier. Metalworkers met with employers to try to resolve the dispute, but both sides doubted a resolution would be found soon. (Reuters, AFP)

Thinking Ahead Do We Really Need the G-7?

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Bit by bit, a debate is beginning about the future management of the world economy. So far it has mostly focused on whether or not the Group of Seven is doing a good job. (It isn't.) But now that the Cold War is over, it's time for a wider shake-up of some of the West's outdated international institutions. And, just as in the years after World War II, there's no alternative to American leadership.
Following its ministerial meeting in Washington last week, U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen says the G-7 is in better shape, and getting to grips with the world's problems. But that's largely a hoax.
Whether the issue is aid to Russia or promoting international growth, the G-7 has not shed its habits of claiming false credit for policies that its individual members and other institutions like the IMF would have carried out in any case.
Despite its self-serving communiqués, the G-7 has yet to engineer a major change of course in the world economy. It has been successful mainly in reinforcing trends that were already under way, like the decline of the dollar from 1985.
Above all, the G-7 has severely damaged its credibility by its repeated failure to bring about a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round — the biggest single boost that can be given to world growth. And it is not the G-7 but the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that is grappling with the most vital economic issue facing the industrialized countries — how to provide employment in a world where traditional jobs are being swept away by new technology and the abolition of economic frontiers.
One thing the G-7 should do for a start is end the pomp and circumstance, and the ludicrous media extravaganzas, that now overwhelm its once informal economic summit. The Japanese hosts at this July's gathering should shut the leaders up in a modest castle and raise the drawbridge, or ship them out to sea for two days, and only let the media get a sniff of them once it's all over.
But why stop there? In a speech in February, President Bill Clinton called for a new look at the international economic institutions, to see "whether we need to modify them or create others." His invitation has now been taken up by a well-known figure in international economic circles, former Congressman Henry Reuss, who proposes a merger of five "largely obsolete," overlapping institutions — the G-7, the OECD, the Geneva-based Economic Commission for Europe, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Vienna and Prague and the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.
The new policy-setting body, perhaps to be called the Organization for International Cooperation, would include the whole of Europe and Russia from Reykjavik to Vladivostok, the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. It would cover politics and human rights as well as economics, with the G-7 acting as a kind of security council or steering committee.
The advantages of such a plan are that it would help to incorporate Russia and the East European countries into Western economic and political decision-making; provide the G-7 with a much-needed secretary (an upgraded OECD staff in Paris); involve Japan more directly in Russian and East European reconstruction and relieve pressure on the EC to admit the East European countries, by providing them with "interim lodging," in Mr. Reuss's words.
The idea could be developed to include associate membership of the G-7 for Russia and other economically and politically qualified countries. Membership of the OIC would be limited to industrial democracies or those clearly heading for such status. It could thus be expanded to include Latin American and Asian countries.
Such a group would clearly have to get its public relations right to avoid antagonizing those not included. It would have to be devoted to policies — world growth, low inflation and open markets — that would benefit all nations. It would not, of course, supersede worldwide organizations like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the IMF and the World Bank.
It may be that there are better solutions. The debate should be broadened. As a next step, the United States and the other G-7 countries should start trying to answer Mr. Clinton's question and come up with their own proposals.

Share-Issue Plan Sends Banesto Stock Plunging

MADRID — Banesto's share price fell further on Thursday, deepening the plunge in the Spanish bank's stock since it announced a huge capital increase on Tuesday.
The size of the fund-raising plan prompts doubts whether Banesto will succeed in selling all the new shares, traders and analysts said.
Banesto, whose full name is Banco Español de Crédito SA, wants to increase its capital base by 140 billion pesetas (\$1.2 billion) in a three-stage plan.
The core of the capital increase is to be a rights issue, an offer to existing shareholders to buy three new shares for one old, to raise 52.66 billion pesetas. There is also to be a share offering worth 42.25 billion pesetas, and a sale of convertible bonds to raise \$400 million, or about 46 billion pesetas.
The shares to be sold in the rights offer will be priced at 1,500 pesetas. Banesto closed at 2,100 pesetas, down 150 pesetas, on Thursday on the Madrid exchange. It had shed 100 pesetas on Wednesday.
"The share price is plummeting because nobody expected Banesto to want to tap the market to such a degree," said Victor Galliano, a banking analyst at Baring Securities in London.
"When Banesto first made its plans known it was planning to raise a much smaller amount, and there was no talk of a rights issue and convertible bonds then," Mr. Galliano said.
Banesto in February said it wanted to raise about 52 billion pesetas.
The plan, Spain's biggest-ever capital increase, has prompted concern about Banesto's ability to meet its dividend obligations next year.
"There's growing concern that Banesto may not be able to keep up its dividend payments if the number of shareholders increases so much," said Elena Fernandez Trapiella, assistant sales director at Banco Santander de Negocios in Madrid.
The bank's dividend had already been called into question after it reported in March that its net profit had fallen 62 percent last year, to 18.4 billion pesetas. The 1991 dividend was 205 pesetas, or a total of 20.24 billion pesetas.
A Banesto spokesman said the bank was not concerned that the fund-raising plan might not be successful.
"It's natural that the share price falls after plans for a capital raise have been announced," he said. "We're very confident that investors will take the opportunity to buy Banesto shares at a lower price."
Banesto shares are also under pressure because the bank owns a large number of industrial assets, analysts said. Many of them have been hit hard by the recession in Spain.
One of the most striking examples is the mining company Asturiana del Zinc SA, in which Banesto owns 58 percent. Asturiana's pretax loss after extraordinary items widened almost 44 percent, to 15.7 billion pesetas, in its latest year.
Banesto used to be a large industrial bank with a substantial retail base. It restructured its business at the end of the 1980s to gain a larger share of the Spanish retail-banking market.
Banesto's industrial-banking business, mainly in the cement, construction and communication sectors, is carried out by its unit La Corporación Banesto.
The industrial assets have become a liability for Banesto, said Mr. Galliano at Baring Securities. He rates Banesto a "sell/avoid."
"Now it's time to get into Spanish banks but not into Banesto," he said. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Clinton Vows 'Extra Mile' on GATT

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Thursday that he was prepared to make "extraordinary efforts" to complete talks for a new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by Dec. 15.
The United States "is ready to go the extra mile to reach an agreement" in the Uruguay Round of talks, Mr. Clinton said in a speech at the Export-Import Bank of the United States.
The trade talks, which would establish rules designed to stimulate global trade among more than 100 countries, have been snagged in large part because of disputes between Washington and the Europe-

CITINVEST

49, Boulevard Prince Henri, L-1724 Luxembourg
NOTICE TO ALL UNITHOLDERS
Effective June 1st, 1993, Articles 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 19 of the Management Regulations will be changed:
The Net Asset Value will no longer be calculated on days when an exchange or market which serves as the basis for the valuation of a considerable part of portfolio's assets is closed for public holidays; Subscriptions in Kind will no longer be accepted by the Management Company.
The revised Sales Prospectus dated May 1993 will reflect these changes.
Citinvest S.A.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	May 6	Eurocurrency Deposits	May 6	Key Money Rates	May 6
American \$	1.73	Dollar	3.75	Discount rate	5.00
British £	1.52	D-Mark	1.98	Call money	5.75
French F	1.66	Swiss Franc	1.66	3-month interbank	5.50
German M	1.54	French Franc	6.56	6-month interbank	6.00
Italian L	1.36	Yen	163.60	9-month interbank	6.25
Japanese Y	163.60	ECU	1.36	12-month interbank	6.50
Spanish P	166.37	1-month T-bill	7.62	1-year T-bill	7.75
Swedish S	1.48	3-month T-bill	7.75	2-year T-bill	8.00
Swiss S	1.48	6-month T-bill	7.75	3-year T-bill	8.25
UK £	1.52	1-year T-bill	7.75	4-year T-bill	8.50
US \$	1.00	2-year Treasury note	7.75	5-year T-bill	8.75
West German M	1.54	3-year Treasury note	7.75	10-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	4-year Treasury note	7.75	15-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	5-year Treasury note	7.75	20-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	6-year Treasury note	7.75	25-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	7-year Treasury note	7.75	30-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	8-year Treasury note	7.75	35-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	9-year Treasury note	7.75	40-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	10-year Treasury note	7.75	45-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	11-year Treasury note	7.75	50-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	12-year Treasury note	7.75	55-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	13-year Treasury note	7.75	60-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	14-year Treasury note	7.75	65-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	15-year Treasury note	7.75	70-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	16-year Treasury note	7.75	75-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	17-year Treasury note	7.75	80-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	18-year Treasury note	7.75	85-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	19-year Treasury note	7.75	90-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	20-year Treasury note	7.75	95-year Treasury note	8.75
Yen	163.60	21-year Treasury note	7.75	100-year Treasury note	8.75

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MARKET DIARY

Soft Retail Sales Pull Stocks Down

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell slightly Thursday amid bleak April retail sales and apprehension about Friday's employment report.

N.Y. Stocks

256 million shares changing hands on the Big Board. Many market watchers were waiting for the April unemployment data. "The big report is tomorrow," said William Raftery, a technical analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

YEN: Trade Gap With U.S. Widens

(Continued from first finance page) narrow later in the year as the Japanese economy gained strength. "Corporations have been under pressure and cutting back, but now because of the yen we're beginning to see signs that investment will take off again when corporate profits rebound later in the fiscal year," said Geoffrey Barker, economist at Baring Securities.

Foreign Exchange

U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen termed the \$1.2 trillion yen (\$119.7 billion) stimulus package recently announced by Japan a welcome first step.

At the same time, the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, is pushing Japan to accept being judged by "concrete, measurable" results in bilateral trade accounts. In a speech on Wednesday to the National Press Club in Washington, Mr. Kantor said the United States wanted to increase exports to Japan in six sectors: autos, auto parts, semiconductors, electronics, computers and supercomputers.

But Japan reacted Thursday with indignation and bewilderment to the charge that it discriminates against foreign companies. "We cannot understand it at all," Yuji Tanahashi, vice minister of the

decisions until the employment report is released. Meantime, several U.S. retailers reported lower-than-expected same-store sales, or sales in stores, open at least a year, for April.

Woolworth posted a 2.3 percent drop in sales. The stock skidded 2 to 2 1/2%.

Merry-Go-Round Enterprises Inc. went down 3 to 13 1/2%. The clothing retailer said same-store sales fell 6 percent in April.

Pier 1 Imports Inc. plunged 1 1/2% after the retailer of casual furnishings and housewares said it expected first-quarter earnings of 14 cents to 16 cents a share, below the 22 cents a year ago.

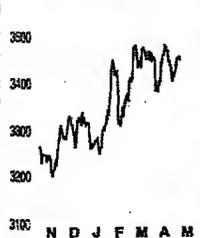
Ross Stores Inc. lost 2 1/2 to 14%. The company reported a 4 percent decline in same-store sales for April. But J.C. Penney Co. and Gap Co. enjoyed higher sales. Penney, which rose 1 to 4 1/2%, reported same-store sales last month rose 6 percent.

"Some are disappointments, some are in line, and some are better," Edward E. Collins, executive vice president of institutional trading at Daiwa Securities America, said of the store reports. "It just doesn't give me a clear indication that people should be out there fighting to buy stocks."

(Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average 3600



N D J F M A M 1992 1993

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Industrial, Composite, and Utility averages.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Industrial, Composite, and Utility averages.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrial, and Utility averages.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrial, and Utility averages.

AMEX Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active stocks on the AMEX.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Shows the AMEX stock index performance.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Index, Close, Chg. Lists bond averages including 30 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table with columns: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, AMEX 4 a.m. volume, AMEX prev. close, NASDAQ 4 a.m. volume, NASDAQ prev. 4 a.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Shares. Shows odd-lot trading statistics.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, May, June, July, Aug. Shows S&P 100 index options data.

AMEX Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Lists European futures contracts.

Industrials

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists industrial futures contracts.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. Lists stock index futures contracts.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev. Lists spot commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Yield. Lists dividend-paying stocks.

For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: Section, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists U.S. futures contracts.

Grains

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists grain futures contracts.

Metals

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists metal futures contracts.

Livestock

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists livestock futures contracts.

Financial

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists financial futures contracts.

Copper Prices Slide Further

NEW YORK — The world copper market suffered another heavy bout of selling Thursday, with prices skidding more than 4 percent, and analysts said they expected further declines. On the Commodity Exchange, copper for June delivery fell 3.40 cents to end at 77.80 cents a pound. Earlier, prices on the London Metal Exchange buckled under selling by speculators and by China, usually a major buyer. Copper fell to a low of \$1,750 a ton before recovering slightly to end at \$1,756, still down \$86 from Wednesday.

In one month, copper prices have fallen from around \$2,170 a ton in the face of bullish fundamental factors. At the beginning of the year, prices were at \$2,400.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table listing world stock markets with columns for market name, index, high, low, close, and change. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Stockholm, Zurich, and Toronto.

U.S. FUTURES

Large table listing U.S. futures markets with columns for section, high, low, close, and change. Includes Grains, Metals, Livestock, Financial, and Stock Indexes.

AmEx to Buy Swedish Travel Agency

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — American Express Co. is a bid to increase its travel business in Europe, said Thursday its travel services subsidiary had agreed to acquire the largest Scandinavian travel agency for about \$115 million. American Express Travel Related Services Co. plans to buy the Stockholm-based Nymans & Schultz AB, a Swedish company that provides business travel, group travel and charge-card services through 200 offices in Sweden, Norway and Britain.

American Airlines to Ground 6 Jets

DALLAS (AP) — AMR Corp.'s American Airlines said Thursday it would ground six of its 10 McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30 long-range, widebody jets this autumn. The American Airlines chairman and president, Robert Crandall, said the move was part of the airline's strategy to reduce capacity. It is in addition to the previously announced decision to remove 25 DC-10-10 jets from its fleet, 16 this year and 9 by May 1994. "We're looking hard for buyers for those and other airplanes as we seek to accelerate our shrinkage in economically sensible ways," Mr. Crandall said.

USG Out of Chapter 11 After 38 Days

CHICAGO (UPI) — USG Corp. completed two-and-a-half years of restructuring and emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy Thursday, completing one of the largest prepackaged bankruptcies ever in 38 days. USG, saddled with huge debts it took on to avert a hostile takeover by Desert Partners of Midland, Texas, in 1988, filed the prepackaged, holding-company bankruptcy March 17. Implementation of the reorganization plan, which was approved from 95 percent of USG creditors, reduces the face value of USG's debt from \$2.7 billion to \$1.6 billion and reduces total interest expenses from \$331 million last year to \$124 million this year.

Kodak Gets Stockholder Backing

ROCHESTER, New York (AP) — The California Public Employees Retirement System, a major Eastman Kodak Co. stockholder, says it will give Kodak's chairman, Kay R. Whitmore, a chance to run the company around. After meeting Wednesday with Mr. Whitmore, Calpers said it would vote for the management slate of Kodak directors. It had held off doing so until then. "We're obviously pleased that they've decided to support Mr. Whitmore at this point," a Kodak spokesman, Ron Roberts, said Thursday. Kodak stock plunged last week when Christopher J. Sellen quit as chief financial officer after just 11 weeks on the job. Investors speculated that Mr. Whitmore was not willing to move quickly enough to improve the company's profits.

Disneyland Faces \$400,000 in Fines

ANAHEIM, California (UPI) — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has levied nearly \$400,000 in penalties against Disneyland for allegedly hiring illegal aliens. A Disneyland spokesman, John McCintock, said Thursday the INS had ordered the amusement park to pay \$394,840 by May 23 or request a hearing. The INS imposed the fine after allegedly finding 1,156 paperwork violations in employee-authorization forms. An INS investigation also showed that some 150 Disneyland employees had questionable work papers, including fake Social Security cards or counterfeit resident-alien "green cards."

However, Mr. McCintock said Disneyland had fired all such employees more than a year ago.

NASDAQ

Table listing NASDAQ stock market data with columns for stock name, high, low, close, and change.

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Handwritten note: 10/1/10/20

Hungary Wary of Monopoly Wave

New York Times Service
BUDAPEST — All over the Hungarian capital, a little boy in a red fez, the trademark of an Austrian grocery chain, beckons buyers. In addition, a German clothing chain's outlets and American candy shops compete for space along the Great Ring Road in Budapest with fast-food franchises like Pizza Hut, Kentucky Fried Chicken and Dunkin' Donuts.

But the market economy that has brought variety to store shelves in the Hungarian capital has also brought the prospect of new monopolies.

Foreign retail companies are not only envied for the resources they can devote to modernizing their retail operations and advertising campaigns; they are also accused of passing up Hungarian goods in favor of imports, and contributing to the collapse of domestic industries already hit hard by the demise of the Comecon market.

Hungarians are trying to fight back against

what many see as a potential foreign economic takeover. Opposition parties have called for privatization to be brought under direct supervision of parliament to ensure that foreign companies do not buy Hungarian companies just to take over their markets.

The Christian Democratic People's Party, a member of the three-party governing coalition, has called for privatization in the food-processing sector to be halted. And the populist wing of the dominant Hungarian Democratic Forum is pushing for privatization to be slowed.

After a German retail group backed out of talks with the State Property Agency to buy Hungary's Centrum department-store chain, a group of Hungarian businessmen made a bid for a majority share in the company.

"Retail chains with a 100-year tradition of selling Hungarian goods are dangerous to sell to foreigners whose interest is in selling through their own international networks,"

said Peter Vadász, the president of Microsystem Ltd. and leader of the 10 businessmen who tried to gain a controlling share of Centrum.

Two years ago, foreigners acquired 70 percent of privatized property in Hungary. While that figure has decreased by now to about 50 or 60 percent, Hungarians still feel largely shut out of privatization.

Late last year, the government decided to encourage Hungarian participation in privatization by floating shares of two prominent state-owned companies, the Danubius Hotels and Pick Salami, on the Budapest stock exchange. Now, after hesitating over the bid by the 10 businessmen, the State Property Agency has decided to float Centrum shares on the exchange.

In an attempt to coax Hungarians to part with some of their savings, the government has also decided to offer installment-payment opportunities for small investors to purchase shares in some state companies that will be listed on the Budapest Stock Exchange.

BP Reaps Benefits Of Cuts, Currencies

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday that its first-quarter profit had more than doubled from a year earlier as the effects of cost-cutting and a stronger dollar offset a decline in oil prices.

Analysts said asset sales also played a part, and wondered whether BP could keep it up.

BP said that net profit on a replacement-cost basis, which strips out the effects of price fluctuations on stocks of oil in the ground, rose 162 percent from the first quarter of 1992, to £249 million (\$391 million). In the fourth quarter of 1992, the oil giant earned £193 million.

Oil prices are denominated in dollars, so profit from oil sales translates into more pounds when the dollar is strong than when it is weak.

BP's first-quarter sales rose 17.7 percent from a year earlier, to \$9.11 billion.

Historic-cost profit, which includes shifts in the value of reserves, was \$325 million in the quarter, reversing a loss of \$61 million.

The chief executive, David Simon, said business conditions were "expected to remain difficult in 1993." But he said further cost-cutting should help maintain the improved earnings seen over the last three quarters.

While the earnings were ahead of market expectations, analysts said BP was unlikely to keep receiving the boost from asset sales it got in the first quarter. A one-time gain of \$9 million included profits from the sale of BP's Colonial Pipeline and performance polymers business in the United States, and of its Antwerp-based polyethylene unit.

Shares in BP, up 9 pence to 305 pence on Thursday, are "way overvalued," said Peter Spring, analyst at Henderson Crosswhite. Even though the company's debt fell in the first quarter, its debt-to-equity ratio "is still at 93 percent and it's hard to believe that the company

can maintain its level of asset disposals at the current rate," he said.

Angus Blair at Baring Securities said while BP's stock justifiably rose Thursday it was difficult to judge the inflow effect of disposals and other short-term measures.

BP's net debt fell to £9.6 billion in the first quarter from £10.2 billion in the fourth quarter.

Asset sales contributed £677 million to cash flow, compared with £506 million in the previous quarter and £143 million a year earlier.

Strong Oil Price Helps to Double Profit at Statoil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
OSLO — Statoil A/S reported Thursday that its net profit had doubled in the first quarter of 1993, to 1.2 billion Norwegian kroner (\$180 million).

The Norwegian state oil company said higher oil prices, cost reductions and substantially better financial results were chiefly responsible for the improvement in profit, which compared with 605 million kroner in the year-earlier quarter.

The average North Sea oil price in the first three months of 1993 was \$18.23 per barrel, against \$17.94 in the same period last year.

First-quarter operating revenue edged up to 20.8 billion kroner from 19 billion kroner.

Director Harald Norvik said that the second-quarter result was expected to be somewhat weaker than the first-quarter figures.

With effect from the first quarter of 1993, Statoil's accounts are being prepared in accordance with international accounting standards. Comparative figures in the first-quarter accounts have been restated. (AFP, Knight-Ridder)



- ### Very briefly:
- Iveco NV, the commercial-vehicle-making arm of the Italian car giant Fiat SpA, is expected to have a 30 percent drop in European sales for 1993, its chief executive, Giancarlo Bochetti, said. He also said Iveco had to pay 100 million lire (\$68,200) to each worker it laid off in Spain.
 - Bank of Scotland said profit fell 11 percent in the year ended in February, to £125.3 million (\$196.3 million), from £140.7 million a year earlier. The result was in line with analysts' expectations.
 - French imports of American wine rose 380 percent from 1991 to 1992, the U.S. Department of Agriculture said; but at \$3.6 million, the imports still amounted to only a tiny share of the French import market.
 - Vontobel Holding AG said it would pay a dividend of 27 percent of par value, or 135 Swiss francs a share and 27 francs a registered share, for the year ended in March. It paid 25 percent a year earlier.
 - Sweden's financial supervisory authority said it was investigating trading in shares of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken over the last week to determine whether insider trading had taken place. The bank issued first-quarter figures a week early as its share price continued to rise. (AFP, Knight-Ridder)

Virgin Files An Irish Privatization Turns Sour

A New Writ Against BA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Richard Branson's Virgin Atlantic Airways said on Thursday it was taking British Airways PLC back to court in Britain to settle their long-running dispute over so-called dirty tricks.

Virgin said its writ covered copyright infringement, breach of confidence and misuse of confidential information.

"This is a writ for... damages, costs and further order relief," a company spokesman said.

Virgin said it had "issued proceedings against British Airways PLC in the High Court of Justice in London relating to the accessing by BA of Virgin's passenger details and information, data concerning aircraft and load factors relating to flights and associated passenger and travel services."

Virgin said this was one of several legal and regulatory steps that were being taken by Virgin against BA in more than one country.

In March, when talks with BA broke down, Virgin's chairman, Richard Branson, said he was considering taking legal action in both Europe and the United States.

Virgin said the action sought "proper compensation for the commercial damage suffered by Virgin together with limited undertakings regarding BA's future conduct."

Jefferson Summit Profit Off
Agence France-Press
LONDON — Jefferson Summit Group PLC, the Ireland-based paper and packaging company, on Thursday announced a 39 percent fall in its pretax profit, to 95.5 million Irish pounds (\$149.2 million) for the year ended Jan. 31, and said it would shed up to 1,000 jobs at its European paper mills. The company cited "considerable difficulty" in the industry worldwide.

mum of 10 million shares, in return for a fee of \$50,000 points.

He said Davy did not indicate that any legal or regulatory problems would arise. "Acting in good faith on this advice I did not dissent from the proposed arrangement," Mr. Ahern said.

Mr. Ahern said Davy told him at noon Friday that the placing had been completed. He said Davy further informed him this week that it had revised the arrangement with Warburg to include certain other purchasers and that the broker had sought legal advice on Monday.

"The advice to Davy was that both arrangements give rise to a number of difficulties due to the possibility of Davy and parties connected with them being regarded as having an interest in certain of the placed shares," he said.

Individual holdings in Greencore are limited to 15 percent by the company's articles of association.

tion. Ireland is a subsidiary of Bank of Ireland Group. The bank's investment-management unit already holds 15 percent of Greencore.

Mr. Ahern said he was told that 2.4 million shares were placed with Warburg and 4.5 million with parties connected with Davy.

Brian Davy, chairman of the brokerage, said Thursday on Irish state radio, "We are naturally not feeling very happy" about the sale.

Opposition politicians were no happier. Ivan Yates, finance spokesman for Fine Gael, called for Mr. Ahern's resignation and said: "This is enormously damaging."

The government decided to sell the stake to institutions after Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of the United States broke off negotiations for a sale last month.

Dublin began the privatization of Greencore, formerly Irish Sugar, with the sale of a majority stake in 1991. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

FRANCE: Government Study Paints a Bleak Picture of the Economy

(Continued from first finance page)
 percent of GNP are eligible to join the single European currency by the end of the decade, the figure in the Reynaud report is profoundly troubling for France's European ambitions.

The cornerstone of French policy is to become the central economic power in a united Europe alongside Germany.

The report also rebuffed suggestions by the Bérégovoy government that the French economy was not

in recession. Whereas the previous government said growth would be 2.6 percent in 1993, and then lowered this estimate to 1.5 percent, Reynaud said the economy was likely to shrink by 0.4 percent this year.

The audit, commissioned by Mr. Balladur because he said he wanted French people to have a true picture of the state of their economy before he announces tough austerity measures next week, also revealed that the separate social-security and pension budgets would show a deficit of about 100 billion francs by the end of this year.

Added to the state budget shortfall, this would give an overall deficit of about 6 percent of gross national product. Citing such figures, Mr. Balladur has said state finances have not been in such a parlous state since World War II.

Some of the disparities between the report and Mr. Bérégovoy's statements may be attributed to the fact that Europe's recession has

proved longer and more severe than any economists predicted. Moreover, the Balladur government clearly has an interest in blackening the record of its predecessor.

But some analysts and commentators have suggested that Mr. Bérégovoy — whose international standing was tied to his successful defense of a strong franc, a balanced budget and low inflation during his 1988-1992 tenure as finance minister — may have felt that his honor and prestige would be destroyed by the report.

Ruble's Slide Slows to 829

MOSCOW — The ruble's fall slowed on Thursday as the Russian central bank countered a run on the inflation-hit currency by selling large quantities of dollars, dealers said.

But the currency still slipped to 829 to the dollar, from 823 at the previous trade last Thursday, a spokesman for the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange said.

Dealers said central-bank dollar sales accounted for much of the \$70.7 million offered on the market, against demand of \$87.9 million. Trading volume rose to \$86.7 million from last week's \$51.2 million.

Dealers said the market was relieved by news that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank would relax purse strings to Russia this year following President Boris N. Yeltsin's referendum victory last month.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
 NASDAQ prices are of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	12	120	110	115	115	+5
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	95	+5
80	70	Oracle	0.00	0.0	18	80	70	75	75	+5
60	50	Sun	0.00	0.0	20	60	50	55	55	+5
40	30	Lotus	0.00	0.0	25	40	30	35	35	+5
20	10	Novell	0.00	0.0	30	20	10	15	15	+5
10	5	Perseus	0.00	0.0	40	10	5	7	7	+2
5	2	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	50	5	2	3	3	+1
3	1	VeriFone	0.00	0.0	60	3	1	2	2	+1
2	1	WorldView	0.00	0.0	70	2	1	1.5	1.5	+0.5
1	0.5	WorldWideWeb	0.00	0.0	80	1	0.5	0.7	0.7	+0.2
0.5	0.2	WorldWideWeb	0.00	0.0	90	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	+0.1
0.2	0.1	WorldWideWeb	0.00	0.0	100	0.2	0.1	0.15	0.15	+0.05

Attention when it comes at food is a automobile for ng to eat, in

NYSE Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and to not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High/Low, and various stock symbols like ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES CO, ABC Future Fund, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High/Low, and various stock symbols like AIG American Strategic, AIG Balanced World, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High/Low, and various stock symbols like AIG Euro-Strategic, AIG Euro-Balanced, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High/Low, and various stock symbols like AIG Euro-Strategic, AIG Euro-Balanced, etc.

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ADVERTISMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 6, 1993

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on latest prices.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (1) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

Table listing various international funds such as ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES CO, ABC Future Fund, ABC Global Fund, etc.

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Table listing various international funds such as ABC INVESTMENT SERVICES CO, ABC Future Fund, ABC Global Fund, etc.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



Hutchison Selling A Stake to CITIC

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONG KONG — Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., a conglomerate controlled by the Hong Kong tycoon Li Ka-shing, is selling \$236 million-worth of shares to two Chinese-controlled companies as part of a big capital increase, brokers said Thursday.

Agents for the private placement, Peregrine Securities Ltd. and Sun Hung Kai Securities, said Hutchison was selling 250 million shares at 18.30 Hong Kong dollars each, to raise a total of 4.58 billion dollars (\$586.5 million).

Of the total, 100 million shares were placed with two Chinese companies, locally listed CITIC Pacific Ltd. and the state-run steelmaker Shougang Corp., brokers said. Another 100 million shares went to Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., the Li flagship that is Hutchison's main shareholder.

A Sun Hung Kai official said the rest of the shares were placed with institutions.

After the transactions, Cheung Kong's interest in Hutchison will fall to around 40 percent from about 43 percent at the end of 1992.

The money is being raised partly to fund Hutchison's expansion in China, a Peregrine official said. The company also needs cash for its British telecommunications business, according to analysts.

Hutchison has interests in real estate development and investment, the port and shipping business, retailing, telecommunications, media, energy and finance.

There has been speculation about a Hutchison placement for some time.

On Thursday, intensified rumors about the issue prompted by news reports sent the shares of Cheung Kong and Hutchison tumbling in Hong Kong. Cheung Kong fell 50 cents to 26.30 dollars and Hutchison dropped 40 cents to 19.30 dollars.

The rumors also hit the broader market, with the Hang Seng index ending down 33.81 points at 6,795.52. (Reuters, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Banking on Thai Military Its Financial Institution Leads the Bourse

Bloomberg Business News
BANGKOK — Thai Military Bank has apparently dodged a bullet.

A year ago, banking analysts figured the military-linked institution would face a run on deposits or a public boycott in the aftermath of a bloody crackdown by the nation's armed forces against pro-democracy demonstrators in Bangkok.

But a year after the upheaval, Thai Military Bank continues to prosper from its financial ties to the military, a steady stream of loans for safe government-backed infrastructure projects and a strong consumer-lending base.

The military bank, in fact, is one of the most profitable of all Thai banks. Its profit rose 80 percent last year, to 1.8 billion baht (\$71.4 million), on \$6 billion in assets, and earnings this year are expected to jump 33 percent to 2.4 billion baht, according to Baring Research in Bangkok.

Thanong Bidaya, an American-educated business professor and executive who took over as the bank's president in October, says that although the Thai military owns 33 percent of the bank's equity and dominates its board, holding 13 of 15 seats, "it doesn't interfere with management decisions."

The bank's stock price rose 37 percent in the first

quarter of 1993, making it the fastest-growing equity in the banking sector, but analysts still call it a good value. "We definitely like Thai Military Bank as a long-term investment," said Somkiat Keelawa of the brokerage concern Phatra Thanakit.

Among its business lines, the bank extends loans and letters of credit to Thailand's defense establishment for the purchase of weapons systems. It also collects fees for handling the military's payroll and assorted investments.

But Mr. Thanong insists that its military connections explain only a small part of the bank's success. "The military service portion represents less than 10 percent of our total activities," he said.

Domestically, the bank has built up a substantial business in retail lending. Among major Thai institutions, Thai Military Bank's loan portfolio has the highest percentage of mortgage and consumer finance activities. Manufacturing loans account for only a small fraction.

That loan mix gives the bank an edge when it comes to capital requirements. The Bank for International Settlements, which sets international banking standards, considers mortgage loans much less risky than corporate loans, so Thai Military Bank does not need to hold as much cash in reserve as some other banks do.

ADB Fears A Decline In Lending

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank ended its annual meeting on Thursday with a tough warning that it may have to start chopping its lending by \$1 billion a year from the end of 1994.

Bank officials said virtually all 53 member nations backed putting up more capital so the regional bank could raise money to lend to some of the world's poorest nations. But the United States, concerned the ADB may be sacrificing quality in its development work for sheer quantity, said it had yet to be convinced the bank needed a capital raise.

The ADB president, Kimimasa Tamuzumi, told reporters at the end of the three-day meeting he remained hopeful a solution to the problem could be found.

The vice president, Gunther Schulz, said that if the United States had its way — tying the bank's lending to its current resources — then loans would fall far below present levels.

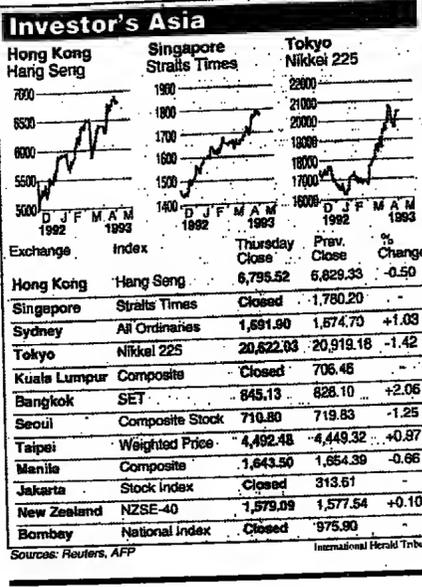
Another bank official said lending, excluding soft loans, would have to drop to around \$3 billion in 1995 from 1992's \$4 billion, marginally less than the bank is expected to lend this year.

Mr. Tamuzumi said before the meeting he hoped for an accord on the issue and was strongly supported by Japan's finance minister, Yoshiro Hayashi. Japan is now the largest single shareholder in the bank and equal first position after failing to pay all its dues.

U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary Jeffrey Shafer said at the meeting on Wednesday that many of Asia's booming economies did not need outside resources to stimulate investment.

Mr. Shafer struck a chord, however, with his call for the bank to focus on the quality of its programs. The success rate of ADB projects has been sliding in recent years from more than 70 percent seen as successful in the late 1980s to around 60 percent.

The Americans also staked a re-assertion of aid to Vietnam, a U.S. delegate said that Washington, which has eased its restrictions a little in recent months, would be ready to lay out its position by the end of June.



Very briefly:

- Beijing municipality will abolish the system of grain ration coupons Monday, sending prices of milk, flour and cooking oil up 15 to 20 percent, work units told employees; workers in government and state enterprises will receive a monthly subsidy of 10 yuan (\$1.70) to mitigate the increase.
- Kinsheng Banking Corp., part of the Bank of China group, will distribute Fidelity Investments' mutual funds in Hong Kong.
- China National Offshore Oil Corp. signed a contract with Atlantic Richfield Co. to explore for natural gas in the South China Sea off Hainan, the Xinhua news agency said.
- Tung Wing Steel Holdings of Hong Kong said it may acquire certain assets from its China-controlled parent company, Shougang Holding (Hong Kong), and issue new shares to finance the transaction.
- Japan's foreign-exchange reserves rose by \$6.88 billion in April to total \$76.93 billion at the end of the month, the Finance Ministry reported; banking sources attributed the surge to the Bank of Japan's dollar-buying to brake the yen's sharp rise against the U.S. currency.
- The Japan Automobile Dealers Association said sales of new motor vehicles in April dipped 11 percent from a year earlier to 398,991 units; the total was down 43.5 percent from March, when dealers stepped up sales in the final month of the financial year.
- Burns Philp & Co., the Australia-based foods company that sells in North America under the Fleischmann's Yeast, Durkee-French and Spice Islands labels, acquired the European herb and spice operations of Hunter Saphir PLC for \$5 million Australian dollars (\$3.9 million).
- Wisconsin Central Transport of the United States has joined the bidding for government-owned New Zealand Rail, New Zealand media reported; a total of six bidders are believed to be involved, including the Pittsburgh-based Railroad Development Corp.
- GATT's director-general, Arthur Dunkel, will visit Vietnam from May 17-21 to study Vietnam's trade policy; diplomats in Hanoi described the visit as an important early step toward membership for Vietnam in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

AFP, Bloomberg, AP

Daewoo Puts a \$400 Million Project in Pakistan on Hold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — South Korea's Daewoo Group said Thursday it had frozen plans for an investment of as much as \$400 million in Pakistan because of political uncertainty after the dismissal last month of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

"When the dust settles, Daewoo will come back and restart negotiations," the industrial group's public relations director, Khwaja Ahsan Pal, said in an interview.

Daewoo's top officer, Kim Woo Chung, told Mr. Sharif in January that Daewoo was considering investing \$400 million to set up

several factories in a special export-processing industrial zone near Karachi.

But after President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of Pakistan removed Mr. Sharif from office last month, accusing him of mismanagement and corruption, Daewoo decided to put its plans on hold until after the Pakistani elections scheduled for July 14, Mr. Pal said.

"We will wait and watch and see how things go as a business adviser, Imtiaz Azim, said. "If Nawaz Sharif comes back, there will be no problem. If there is a new government, then foreign investors will have to study and watch."

Daewoo had considered setting up a car plant and electronics factory in the Port Qasim industrial zone near Karachi because of low land prices and tax incentives, Mr. Azim said, but now it might transfer the project to Southeast Asia or India instead.

Mr. Azim said the change of government had had no impact on Daewoo's construction of a 339 kilometer (210 mile) six-lane freeway between Islamabad and Lahore, capital of Punjab Province, at a cost of 23.68 billion rupees (\$884.9 million).

The project had been criticized by opponents of Mr. Sharif, and Mr. Ishaq Khan

hinted in his dismissal speech that the government may have been guilty of extravagance on the project and of corruption in the awarding of contracts. Mr. Sharif has denied the charges.

Separately, in South Korea, riot police raided an auto-parts plant Thursday and ended a one-week strike that had paralyzed operations at Hyundai Motor Co., the country's largest car company.

Three union leaders who had orchestrated what authorities said was an illegal strike at Apollo Industrial Co. in the southeastern city of Kyongju were arrested, South Korean officials said.

COMPANY RESULTS

Company	1st Qtr. 1993	2nd Qtr. 1993	1st Qtr. 1992	2nd Qtr. 1992
Revenue				
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SPORTS BASEBALL

Orioles' Mussina Holds Fast to His Winning (4-1) Ways

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — There were the customary quips in the Baltimore Orioles' clubhouse about Mike Mussina needing to find a higher league in which to pitch. There were the obligatory raves coming from down the hall in the Minnesota Twins' locker room.

For Mussina, pitching excellence has become the mundane norm at the age of 24 and all of 50 games into his major-league career. Wednesday brought, ho-hum, a tidy two-hitter as he shut down the Twins while the Orioles won, 3-0.

"After a while, you run out of words to describe the kid," said the

ended — did little offensively. Mussina faced only 32 batters, five above the minimum. He walked Kent Hrbek with two outs in the fourth and Kirby Puckett with one out in the ninth.

Only one Minnesota runner got to third base, that in the sixth when, after Knoblauch's hit, Shane Mack's line drive somehow got past first baseman Glenn Davis and into the right-field corner for a two-base error that created a second-and-third, one-out predicament.

But Mussina rose to the occasion, striking out Puckett with a high fastball and retiring Hrbek on a ground ball to Davis. The Twins got only two other runners as far as second base — Pagliarulo in the third and Puckett in the ninth.

"I'm pitching pretty well," said Mussina, who shut out the Twins for the second time in six days, lowered his earned-run average to 2.55 and won his fourth start in a row after losing one. "Maybe I've caught these guys when they're not playing very well."



The Mariners' Bill Haselman had the block but not the ball as Alvaro Espinoza scored the Indians' winning run for a 3-2 victory.

Pirates Come Back To Beat Braves, 4-1

The Associated Press

One nice thing about the youthful Pittsburgh Pirates is that they don't know when they are supposed to lose. Which is fine with pitcher Bob Walk.

"That was a good lesson to a young team like ours, not to get too down early in a game," Walk said Wednesday night after beating the Atlanta Braves, 4-1 in Pittsburgh. "We could have just hung our heads and said, 'We're not going to get to this guy tonight,' because Maddux was outstanding."

Greg Maddux, the Braves' pitcher, had thrown 14 consecutive shut-out innings against Pittsburgh. But his downfall began with Walk, a .167 hitter, who doubled to start the sixth inning, then scored on Jeff King's two-run double.

"He made me look silly on a breaking ball, so when I saw him shake off the catcher, I pretty much figured he would come in with a fastball, and I guessed right," Walk said. "The bad part is I've gotten my one extra-base hit of the year out of my system already."

Maddux was more upset by King's hit.

"I had two outs, I was one pitch away from getting out of the inning," Maddux said. "That's what irritates me. When the game's on the line, you have to get those outs. There's no rule that says you can't win 1-0."

Maddux, the 1992 Cy Young Award winner for the Chicago Cubs, allowed two runs on six hits in seven innings, walked one and struck out eight.

King, who set out the Pirates' 3-2 loss to the Braves on Tuesday with the flu, was 3 for 4 with an RBI single in the eighth. He has two homers, a double and seven RBIs in his last two starts.

Walk was nearly as effective as

Darling when first baseman Kevin Young tagged him as he momentarily lifted a foot off the base.

Giants 11, Phillies 2: Barry Bonds went 4 for 4, raising his batting average to .432, as San Francisco beat Philadelphia in the game between division leaders at San Francisco.

Royce Clayton added a three-run triple and drove in a career-high five runs for the Giants. San Francisco had 15 hits against Danny Jackson and four other pitchers.

Bonds drove in a run and doubled twice.

Cubs 3, Rockies 2: Steve Buechele homered and Ryan Sandberg hit two sacrifice flies to make up for his first throwing error in nearly three years, as Chicago beat visiting Colorado.

Buechele homered in the fourth to snap a 1-1 tie. It extended his hitting streak to 13 games, the longest in the league this season.

Sandberg's throwing error in the third was his first since July 4, 1990, a span of 393 games and 1,298 chances.

Reds 6, Marlins 2: Tom Browning continued his comeback from knee surgery, allowing only six hits in six innings in Miami.

Reggie Sanders and Bobby Kelly hit solo homers for Cincinnati, which scored four runs in the fourth with the help of Ryan Bowen's wildness.

Bowen struck out six in the first 3 1/2 innings. But in the fourth, Barry Larkin walked, took third on Kevin Mitchell's single and scored on a single by Chris Sabo for a 1-0 lead.

Mitchell scored on Randy Milligan's single and Sabo on a wild pitch. After two more walks loaded the bases, Browning drove in a run with a ground out.

Expos 6, Padres 5: Larry Walker's second RBI double of the game scored Marquis Grissom in the bottom of the ninth in Montreal.

Astros 6, Cardinals 3: Craig Biggio continued his torrid hitting for Houston, going 4 for 4 with a homer in St. Louis.

Biggio has a six-game hitting streak in which he has batted .619 (13 for 21). He's hit in 13 of 14 games, averaging .423 (22 for 52) over that span, with this four-hit game tying a career high he has reached four times.

Biggio's homer tied the game 1-1 in the third. Ken Caminiti also homered for the Astros.

Dodgers 6, Mets 5: Tim Lincecum drove in a season-high four runs in Los Angeles, two with a two-out, bases-loaded single in the eighth, that handed New York its ninth loss in 10 games.

The Mets were 1-6 on a West Coast road trip.

AL ROUNDUP

Orioles' manager, Johnny Oates, after Mussina issued two walks and recorded five strikeouts en route to becoming the first Oriole since Jim Palmer in August and September 1982 to throw shutouts in back-to-back starts.

Mussina came close to pitching a no-hitter as each of Minnesota's two hits were within a foot or so of being caught.

Mike Pagliarulo's third-inning double was a fly ball over the head of Damon Buford. The rookie center fielder got a late break, then barely missed the catch with a headlong dive before the ball bounced over the fence.

And in the sixth, left fielder Brady Anderson just missed getting to Chuck Knoblauch's looping fly ball to short left-center, which became a single.

Otherwise, the Twins—who had their three-game winning streak

Musina is now 26-11 with a 2.62 ERA, six shutouts and 12 complete games in his 50 starts in the majors.

"He throws everything for strikes," Puckett said. "And that's the key to pitching — get ahead and change speeds. If you do that, you're going to be tough. Once he gets ahead, you're pretty much at his disposal."

■ In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Rangers 7, Blue Jays 1: First baseman John Olerud made back-to-back fielding errors in the sixth inning, leading to four unearned runs as Texas beat visiting Toronto.

With the bases loaded and the score 1-1, David Hulse hit a grounder that scooted through Olerud's legs to score Dean Palmer, who had doubled, and Ivan Rodriguez, who had singled. Three pitches later, Julio Franco hit a grounder to Olerud's right, with the ball glancing off his glove and scoring Manuel Lee, who had walked with two outs, and Hulse.

Olerud, who made a third error in the eighth to tie a club record — Willie Upshaw made three errors at first base in 1986 — had made only one error in 25 previous games.

Royals 4, Tigers 3: Harvey Pul-

liam hit a two-run homer in the eighth as visiting Kansas City handed Detroit's David Wells his first loss of the season. Wells allowed four runs on only five hits in eight innings.

White Sox 3, Brewers 1: Robin Ventura homered in the ninth, after Steve Sax made a run-saving catch in the eighth, as Chicago won in Milwaukee.

After Ventura homered to break a 1-1 tie, Chicago got another run on Sax's double and an RBI single by Craig Grebeck.

Red Sox 3, Athletics 1: Ivan Calderon, playing because Andre

Dawson was scheduled for knee surgery Thursday, drove in two runs with a single and a triple to help Boston beat visiting Oakland. The hit gave Calderon four in five at-bats after he managed just three hits in his previous 24.

Dawson had arthroscopic surgery for torn cartilage in his right knee. The outfielder-designated hitter now has had five operations on that knee, and three on the other, in his 17 major-league seasons. He hoped to be playing again within a month.

Angels 6, Yankees 2: Gary Disarcina's three-run homer in Yankee

Stadium ended California's five-game losing streak.

John Farrell, who missed all of the last two seasons because of elbow surgery, held the Yankees scoreless on three hits until Kevin Maas hit his third homer and second in two nights, a solo shot in the seventh.

Indians 3, Mariners 2: Glenallen Hill's single brought home the winning run in the sixth when pinch-runner Alvaro Espinoza scored from second base as Seattle catcher Bill Haselman dropped the throw from center fielder Ken Griffey.

Jackson's Second Career: Just Plain Bo, but a Legend Still

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — No athlete ever has been such a wonderful shell of himself as Bo Jackson.

When you play major league baseball one year after getting an artificial hip, you don't have to resemble your old, legendary self very much to discover that you have suddenly become a new and equally legendary self.

Of course, it doesn't hurt that legend if you hit a home run in your first at-bat back in the major leagues. But then that's Bo. He lives to amaze.

"I never doubted that the work was worth it," he said of his rehabilitation. "And I never doubted myself. Where there's a will there's a way."

Someday, it will take a lot of words to explain how a man with a .249 batting average in the major leagues and less than 2,600 yards rushing in the National Football League could have been the most famous athlete in America for several years.

But what Jackson is doing now will never require much explanation. No matter what medical marvels become commonplace in the next century, people will always grasp the willpower, self-confidence and audacity needed to play in the big leagues with a prosthesis. It's one thing to hit or throw a ball a little farther than other people can. It's another thing entirely to do something much of the medical community says is impossible.

Of all athletes in his generation, perhaps Jackson had the ideal background for doing the nearly unthinkable. He'd had a lot of practice. Once, he caught a fly ball on a dead run in Memorial Stadium and sprinted halfway up the left field wall. He kept going, vertically, until he was hori-

zontal. Then, without so much as a nod to gravity, he cruised back down the wall.

"Does it surprise me that he's come back?" said the Baltimore Orioles' manager, Johnny Oates.

"Him, no. Nothing he does surprises me, not since I saw him run up the wall."

"That can't be done. I know because I went out and tried it a few days later. That was embarrassing." Jackson never gave much thought to such deeds. He just did them. If he got mad after a strikeout and felt like snapping his bat, he put the miserable twig over his helmet and cracked it in half. People gasped. Yet, at such times, Bo always acted as if he hadn't done anything special. When he hit a long

All this came on the heels of two years of nagging from doctors and pundits telling Jackson he'd be wise to give up his arduous athletic life and accept his fate. Vascular necrosis and a hip prosthesis means The End.

Jackson, however, is a spectacularly stubborn Alabamian. He hates to be told anything. All the anger that he felt at his freak NFL injury-gone-wrong was funneled into his rehabilitation.

"It might be amazing to some people but not to me," he said. "I don't sit here thinking about it."

That form of bravado is only half of Jackson's story. The other half is, well, it's his bravado, too. Ask Jackson how hard he worked to get back and

about 250 times this season. If there's an ugly episode down the road — and nobody denies there could be — Jackson says the game is worth it.

Beyond the awards, the records, the millions and the worldwide commercials, Bo just loved to play games.

Some are mystified that Jackson can accept his new stature so easily. Which is to say, not very much stature at all. Since his dramatic first at-bat homer, he's gotten 10 hits in 38 at-bats. For now, his role is not likely to expand beyond platooning and pinch-hitting duty.

"It's a new self-deprecating Bo who meets the baseball world these days. He wears it well. Jackson is 30 and seems to want to be closer to people — less a national figure and more a likeable man. "I'll never be as fast as I once was," he said. "But I guarantee I can outrun anyone here with a microphone."

In a sense, Jackson can see the end of the long tunnel of fame and pressure that he's been in since he went to Auburn to win the Heisman Trophy. He has to visit 13 American League cities this season. In each, he'll have his dugout media circus. Then, he'll be free. Finally, he'll be just another ballplayer, unburdened by great expectations, and armed with an ironclad excuse for any conceivable failure.

"I've reached the goal I set," said the superstar who now is ecstatic to be one step up from a scrub. "It's kind of fun this way. Let somebody else be in the limelight for a while."

That way, Bo can do what he probably loved best all along. Just play.

"It might be amazing to some people but not to me. I don't sit here thinking about it."

Bo Jackson, about his return to baseball

Clough Back In, Maradona Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Brian Clough, manager of the soccer team Nottingham Forest, threw his retirement plans into chaos Thursday when he refused to stand down until Chris Wootton, the club director who campaigned against him, is removed from the board.

"Either he goes or I stay," Clough told The Sun newspaper. "If he doesn't go I'm not retiring. I'm going to see him out."

Wootton, who made a series of allegations against Clough in a Sunday newspaper, was asked to resign from the board at a meeting Tuesday with his fellow directors. He refused, and was suspended from executive duties, but he can be removed from the board only at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders.

"This is not a threat, it's a promise and I'll keep it," said Clough, who was to retire at the end of the season, when Forest will be relegated from the Premier League.

Diego Maradona, less than eight months after creating a major hullabaloo on his return to professional soccer, has said that it's all too much for him.

"I am leaving Sevilla," the Argentine star told Spain's Radio Cope in an early morning program Thursday. "I'm not up to all those training sessions that a big club like Sevilla requires."

He has not played for three weeks because of a nagging back problem. (Reuters, AP)

DENNIS THE MENACE



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OBSERVER

Eerie Emissions

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Does anybody else have leaking TV cable? Does anybody even know that leaking TV cable is a terrible menace? That's right, menace. Airplanes could crash, possibly into your very own house, because your TV cable is leaking.

there, and it occurred to me that the fan might be sucking electronic dots right off the screen and pumping them skyward where they were endangering mighty jetliners by canceling their automatic flight attendants during the dinner service.

Woody v. Mia: The Shrinking of Everyone

By Paula Span

NEW YORK — A few days ago, during a particularly deadly stretch of the Woody v. Mia custody bout, fidgety reporters began casting the movie. The lineup: Rick Moranis as Woody Allen, with Elliott Gould as his lawyer, Elkan Abramowitz. Blythe Danner as Mia Farrow, with Olympia Dukakis playing her lawyer, Eleanor Alter. Lea Salonga (Broadway's Miss Saigon) as Soon-Yi Farrow. Ron Silver in a return appearance as Alan Dershowitz, whose shrugs he already mastered for "Reversal of Fortune." There are jury cameos for Martin Landau, Patty Duke and Jessica Hahn, and the guy from CNN came up with the inspired choice of Gloria Leisman for the four child psychologists Susan Coates.



Members of the cast: Mia, Woody, Soon-Yi, and lawyer Dershowitz, who testified in the case. Who will play them in the movies to come?

Notice the inclination to employ worthy actors who aren't big box office, a generous impulse strengthened by the experience of sitting through the trial. By now, it would be nice to think that somebody will benefit from all this misery, even if it's only Gene Wilder (as Justice Elliott Wilk, though there's also some sentiment for Richard Dreyfuss).

in the carefully neutral language of their profession, using terms like "impaired judgment." Maybe none of this will result in fewer patients seeking therapy. But PR-wise, the trial was, well, depressing. "I cringe," said Charlotte Spiegelman, a family therapist at the New Jersey Center for Family Studies. "On therapy-lovers it will have no effect at all. Non-therapy-lovers will be turned off because the shrinks look like a bunch of vultures."

and it's not clear that he accepts the contention that Mia encouraged Dylan to manufacture a false allegation of sexual abuse (the core of Woody's argument that Mia's unfit). It's reasonable to crawl out onto this particular limb, therefore, and postulate that the big question mark is Woody's visitation rights.

He was already on his knees with leakage detector aimed at the back of our parlor TV set. Why had I let him into the house? Didn't I realize he might be casing the place as a potential burglar site?

Couldn't the cable company do something about it? I was, after all, their cable. Nothing could be done. But it had been in use for seven years, so why hadn't the leakage been detected earlier? He said the trouble might be of recent origin. "Maybe lightning," he said. "You mean I'll never be able to pick up anything but rockability for the rest of my life?"

This was supposed to be an article about the winners and losers in this long, nasty but perversely mesmerizing conflict over the fate of three children. Whoever gets custody of Dylan, Satchel and Moses, there will be various kinds of debits and credits; that was the working hypothesis. But the fact is, it's difficult to come up with any victors at all.

Assume for a moment that after eight months and hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal fees, Mia remains the primary custodial parent, as she always has been, and Woody gets visitation. No one knows what the judge will decide, but it's clear from his questions that he takes Woody's ongoing liaison with Soon-Yi very seriously,

What she gains, if this assumption holds, is the kids. But she already has the kids. If she hadn't signed the adoption papers in 1992 — without reading them, she testified — she wouldn't have had to

PEOPLE

One 'Indecent Proposal' To Another — 'Lolita'

After "Indecent Proposal," the director Adrian Lyne has decided to take on "Lolita" and be's on the lookout for a nubile nymphet for the title role. But, he says, the role calls for careful casting. "The problem is at the end of the movie, she's 17 and pregnant, so you can't have somebody so ludicrously young she doesn't work pregnant."

And while we're on the subject of indecency, Madonna has agreed to dress herself in order to play live in China later this year, the Beijing Ta Kung Pao newspaper says. China's Ministry of Culture invited the singer to perform but on condition that her show shows no "indecent exposure." Madonna's book "Sex" raised eyebrows last year for its nudity.

The actor Jaye Davidson, who was at the center of the mystery twist in the film "The Crying Game," has put an end to the secret himself. Davidson has posed for a Gap ad in two U.S. publications in a sleeveless denim shirt that is left unbuttoned to the waist. The ad copy identifies the cross-dresser only as a "performer."

Elizabeth Taylor will be much in evidence at the Cannes International Film Festival, but while other stars will be pushing their new films, she'll be promoting safe sex in a campaign against AIDS. Taylor is hosting a benefit gala, for a mere \$3,000 a head, on May 20, the day the festival opens. It will include a screening of "Cliffhanger," starring Sylvester Stallone.

With a ruthless worthy of his screen character "Dirty Harry," Clint Eastwood cut what would have been his mother's film debut out of his Oscar-winning hit "Unforgiven." Said Ruth Wood, who is in her 80s: "I ended up on the cutting room floor." She recounted the story as she accepted a certificate of appreciation for her son from the city council of Carmel, California, where both live.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps for Europe, North America, Asia, and Latin America, with temperature and precipitation data for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from May 6.

BOOKS

STIFFED: A True Story of MCA, the Music Business, and the Mafia. By William Kneodleseder. 480 pages. \$23. HarperCollins. Reviewed by Richard Harrington

What They're Reading: Hugh Johnson, chief investment strategist for First Albany Securities, is reading Jane Smiley's novel 'A Thousand Acres' about a farm in the Midwest.

AT&T advertisement featuring a large image of a clock and the text: 'Now good news can travel even faster. AT&T USADirect Service. Your Express Connection to AT&T Service.'